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Playground and Recreation

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By Adelaide Nichols

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By T. Earl Sullenger, Ph.D.

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Notes on Outdoor Games

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Playground and Recreation

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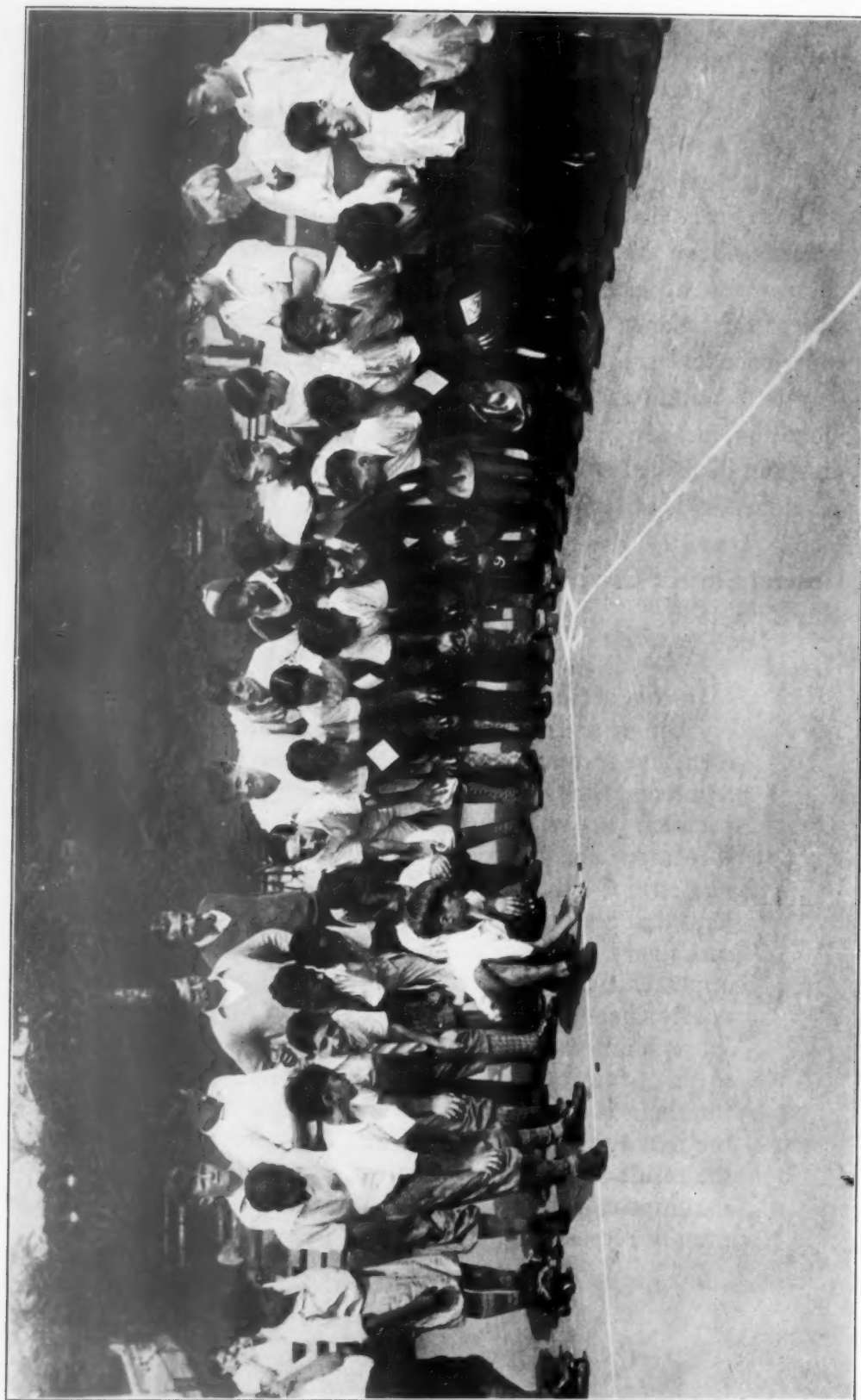
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Assets and Liabilities

"In so far as electricity relieves men from drudgery, that is on the asset side of the balance sheet. When electricity throws men out of work entirely, that, temporarily at least, is on the liability side of the balance sheet. When it displaces men of skill and experience and substitutes for them untrained youth, that, too, may be a liability to society, notwithstanding that it produces more and cheaper goods than the old method. New inventions must put displaced men at work and new fields for skill must be developed. Society cannot lose the skilled man or the disciplined man." *Owen D. Young*, in an address before executives of the General Electric Company at Henderson Harbor, New York, on July 27th, 1930.

In this period of transition, when machinery is more and more carrying the loads which men have formerly carried with hard physical labor, and time in large amounts is being freed for such uses as men may care to make of it, it is important that society as a whole give attention not only to the unemployment problems that are resulting from the greater use of machinery, but also to the provision of such opportunities for recreation that men can wisely choose the forms of activity for their spare hours which give real satisfaction to them. Many of the facilities which men need for their leisure time cannot be provided by the average citizen for himself, but must be the result of group community action; hence, the importance and the necessity of the community recreation systems of the present day.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.



SIDEWALK GOLF TOURNAMENT ON THE MALL IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY (See page 458)

Playground and Recreation

World at Play

Handcraft in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

—By the end of July the children of the Wilkes Barre playgrounds had made about 10,000 handcraft articles 1,200 of which were the popular oil-cloth frog. There were 600 art fibre baskets costing from 10 to 20 cents a piece; several thousand paper flowers made at a cost of about a penny a piece; 400 cord belts costing approximately 20 cents per belt and worth about \$9.00; 1,200 window and lamp shade cords made by the same process; nearly 1,000 felt articles such as needle cases and purses costing 10 cents a piece; hundreds of stuffed toy animals and animals made from inner tubes and wooden toys and similar articles made from waste material. As a new project this year the children made many pillow tops, window curtains and draperies of all kinds by the Crayonex process.

At the Green Lake Field House.—The Green Lake Field House, one of the recreation facilities provided by the Seattle Park Department, holds a splendid record for service. From October 15, 1929, to May 24, 1930, there was a total of attendance at the House of 54,597 people, 52,004 of whom were actively engaged in 1,713 groups. Of this number 172 were groups of women with an aggregate attendance of 7,048. Eighty-eight handcraft classes attracted over 1,200 people, while the two social rooms proved especially popular. A total of 224 groups with an attendance of more than 13,000 people used the rooms free of charge. The groups included commercial clubs, improvement organizations, sewing clubs and state clubs. Teas, get-togethers and weddings were among the events.

From London to Texas.—They did not know each other, yet they had lived a stone's throw

apart in one of the suburbs of old London—these two women who had come to the United States in 1929 within a few months of each other. One night they met at the "Meet-a-Body" Club conducted by the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department. And two happy people they were when the party ended, for in far-away Texas they had come in contact with a bit of their beloved country.

"And we would never have met," they said, "had we not come to this party."

A Cooperative Handcraft Project.—The children of a number of the Paterson, New Jersey, playgrounds last summer carried on a cooperative handcraft project in the form of animal patch-work quilts. The squares, made by individual children, were stitched together with a cross-stitch by the group and finished with a rayon satin backing. Almost the entire zoo was represented in the collection of animals which were cut from gingham of different patterns.

Making Christmas Cards.—A pre-Christmas opportunity offered any adult in Los Angeles, California, by the Department of Playground and Recreation, is that of learning to make Christmas cards by the linoleum block process. At certain centers serving as general district centers, instruction and help will be given in designing the cards, cutting the linoleum blocks from which the printing is done and in the technique of printing itself.

Helping in the Unemployment Situation.—To aid in Paterson's unemployment situation, a special appropriation was made to the Recreation Commission for the building of four handball courts, one double and three single, on four dif-

ferent grounds and the layout of official horse-shoe courts.

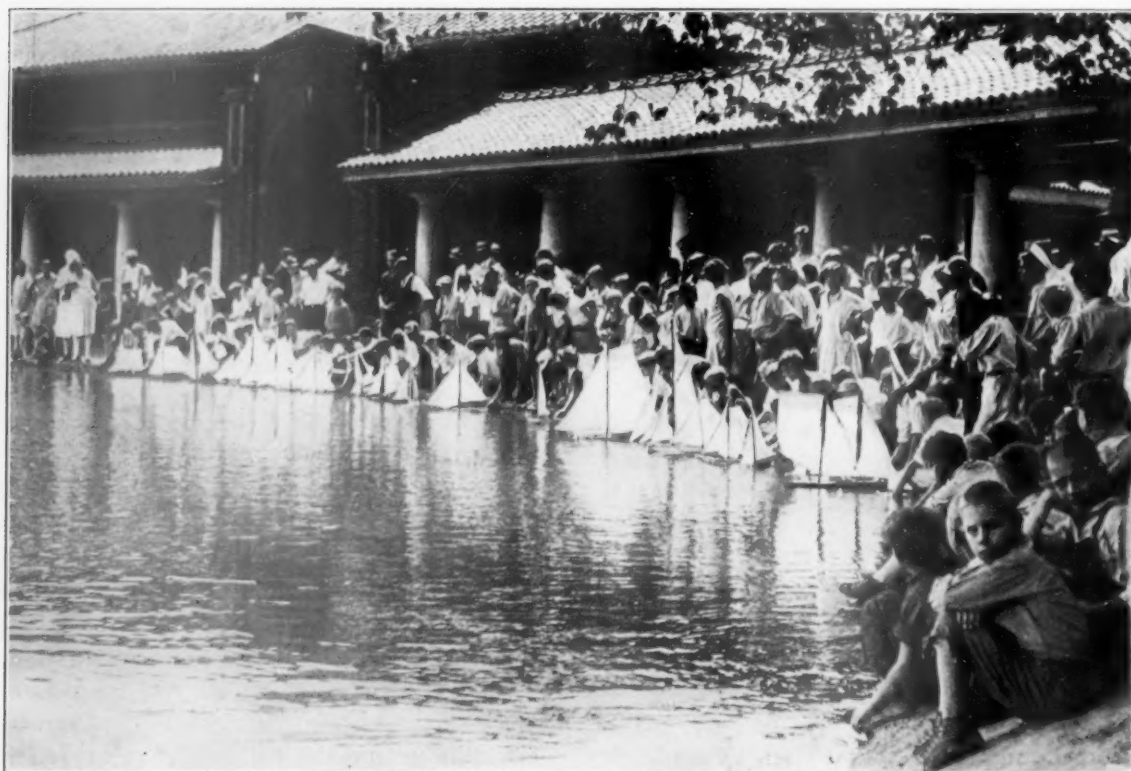
From Pond to Play Park.—Twenty years ago Chancellor Avenue playground in Irvington, New Jersey, was an 18-acre pond. Ten years ago, when it was purchased by the city, it was a swamp and dumping ground. Today, under the development plan carried on by the Playground Commission, it has the possibility of becoming one of the most beautiful recreation parks in the State of New Jersey. On September 8th the first unit was opened with an outdoor dinner meeting, dedication services and a band concert. Early in the month the council passed an ordinance providing \$15,000 for the erection of a shelter house.

A Juvenile Court Judge Pleads for Playgrounds.—"It has been repeatedly brought home to me," states James Austin, Jr., of the Toledo, Ohio, Juvenile Court, "and to all connected with juvenile court work in Toledo, in common with those in similar work in other cities of the country, that almost universally juvenile crime is the result of a misdirected desire for adventure, a play instinct without director or idle hands without place or leadership for activity. The super-

vised playgrounds of Toledo have been a real influence in meeting the needs of the boys and girls during the summer vacations. The need for them this summer will be greater than for many years. It would be a calamity paid for in the damaged futures of our boys and girls if for any reason such a program was not conducted here this summer."

A Golden Wedding Celebration.—Fifty aged couples attended the Golden Wedding Celebration conducted by the Elmira, New York, Recreation Commission in September, and although they enjoyed greatly the program of dramatic entertainment given by the children of the playgrounds, some of the couples found even greater satisfaction in taking the floor and giving an exhibition of square dancing to the tunes of another day played by the orchestra. A picnic supper was served on the pavilion porch, the chief feature of which was an immense wedding cake nearly two feet high. The first award was given a couple married sixty years ago.

Personal Charm Classes.—Personal charm classes, held from 6:30 to 7:30 one evening each week, are a part of the leaders' training class con-



AT CINCINNATI'S PLAYGROUND SAILBOAT CONTEST

ducted by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Charm in the business world, charm of dress, charm of being well, charm of grace, voice and manner, charm of being a hostess and charm of literature, music, drama and art, are some of the subjects discussed.

Cincinnati's Annual Playground Sailboat Contest.—The largest boat, the smallest, the boat showing the best and most careful workmanship, the best sailing boat, and the show boat—intended for display purposes only—were featured in the second annual Playground Sailboat Contest held under the auspices of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio. All of the boats were made during the handcraft periods held on the summer playgrounds, and the five classifications gave excellent opportunity to the boys to develop the boats according to their particular lines. Many excellent boats were made, the smallest boat requiring much skill and ingenuity to design and make. In the show boat class was one the sails and trimmings of which were painted with a gold finish. Still another was built on the style of the *Santa Maria*. *Old Ironsides* made its appearance in one of the classifications.

A Park for Central Valley.—Central Valley, New York, has received from Edward Cornell, Brooklyn and New York lawyer, a park of 16 acres with buildings which will be used as shelters and recreation centers. Mr. Cornell was born in Central Valley and has a summer home there.

For the Recreation of the Unemployed.—Recently the leader of a union in New York City called at the office of the National Recreation Association to secure suggestions for recreation equipment and supplies which he might install in a large room at the headquarters of the union. He was anxious, he said, to make this recreation room a means of giving cheer to the unemployed members of the union as they came to headquarters.

More Play Areas for Knoxville.—Knoxville, Tennessee, has been fortunate in its acquisition of property for play areas. In addition to Sterchi Field of 42 acres, a recent purchase by the city out of improvement bonds, two new properties have been recently taken over. One, Lions Field of 28 acres, originally left by bequest to the county for industrial recreation, up to the present

time has been used by the Lions Club as a tourist camp. The second acquisition is a large reservoir the use of which has been donated to the recreation department by the power and light company. The pool has been so largely patronized that the company has put up flood lights without charge, making possible evening use of the pool. The company has also promised to buy a building adjacent to the pool for office and dressing rooms.

Last year the city administration appropriated \$18,000 to the recreation department. So successful has the program been that this year the department is planning a budget of \$62,000 which has already been approved by both the director of public welfare and the city manager.

Monessen, Pennsylvania, Enlarges its Program.—Last summer the Department of Parks and Public Property of Monessen, Pennsylvania, the School Board, the Playground Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Chest pooled their resources with the result that the city had an unusually successful season. Three parks and four school grounds were conducted with one employed leader on each ground and a number of volunteers assisting. The Board of Education contributed approximately \$1,450, the Department of Parks and Public Property \$4,000 and the Community Chest about \$1,500. With a registration of 3,823 children and a total expense of \$6,954.96, the cost of playgrounds for the 76 days they were open was .0239 per child per day.

At the End of the Home Garden Contest.—The Home Garden Contest conducted by the Westchester County Recreation Commission for Westchester's boy and girl gardeners culminated this year in four community exhibits instead of a single county-wide exhibition. Keen interest was shown in the contest throughout the summer. In the community of Eastchester, 20 youthful gardeners on September 20th exhibited their entries on the steps of the Village Hall. In addition to judging the exhibits and presenting ribbons for first, second and third place in the various classifications, judges, consisting of local garden members, nursery men and members of local recreation commissions, announced the garden awards in each community. For the best garden in each section a certificate of merit was awarded jointly by the County Recreation Commission, the local group in charge and the National Yard and Garden Association. For all gardens rated 90

per cent or better by the judges, the local and county recreation commissions presented awards of achievement. Lack of weeds, cultivation, general layout of garden, conditions of plants and the crop returns were the points by which the gardens were graded. Texture, size, color, freedom from blemishes and general standard were all taken into consideration.

Irvington's Garden Club.—The Garden Club of Irvington, New Jersey, organized under the auspices of the Department of Public Recreation, has had a remarkable development. So ambitious has the program of the Club become that in September an excursion was planned to Atlantic City to attend the Flower and Garden Pageant held in the auditorium. The Club undertook to guarantee 200 tickets for the special train which was chartered.

History Repeats Itself.—In a letter from C. E. Hoster, director of playgrounds, Newport News, Virginia, in which he orders athletic badges for the boys and girls passing the badge test of the National Recreation Association, Mr. Hoster says: "I earned the same emblem when I attended the playgrounds of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, some 18 years ago."

The Problem of Awards.—The Department of Public Recreation of Millburn, New Jersey, has discontinued the custom of giving prizes of intrinsic value or trophies of any kind. A point system has been inaugurated and certificates according to the place which the child wins are awarded bearing the name of the individual and the event in which he participated.

The department has issued the following statement giving the reason for discontinuing prizes:

"The danger is much deeper than is at first apparent. The definite intrinsic value of the prizes has nothing to do with the situation. The danger comes in the attitude of the individual who is the recipient of these prizes. In time the whole play satisfaction process is short-circuited. Instead of entering the activity for the joy of participation and receiving any prizes merely as a symbol, the child soon learns to enter the activity for the sake of the award. In this case all educational values vanish and viciousness for the individual and the group enters."

The Metropolitan Opera to Go to Westchester County.—The Westchester County Rec-

reation Commission has announced two performances by the Metropolitan Opera Company at its Westchester County Center, White Plains, New York. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company, stated, "I believe in decentralization in everything—in government, in business and in art. This, to my mind, is the best solution or prescription for living conditions which we face in this age. The experiment of taking so vast an organization as the Metropolitan Opera Company to White Plains, is very much in line with what I believe is coming in America. It is in line with the community theatre and the dramatic work which is being created by community spirit. These things which are being done in small centers of population are very hopeful because it is from these places that our real art will spring because the people have more peace, more time for contemplation, more leisure; time for creative effort."

Music by Appointment.—A branch library in New York City is performing a unique and greatly appreciated service in enabling people to listen by appointment to their favorite music played on a fine phonograph in a soundproof room. The music room is patronized every minute of the nine hours a day it is open and appointments are made weeks in advance. Of the 1,500 records on file at the library the majority are symphonies, operatic numbers and other standard works.

Music in the Elmira Program.—Seventy-two community sings in which 150 people took part, were held in Elmira, New York, during July, August and September. These figures give some indication of the popularity of the music program conducted by the Recreation Commission. For the smaller children toy symphonies on each of the 13 playgrounds were a popular feature. For the older boys, the boys' band provided a field for development of talent. The philharmonic orchestra for adults is another popular musical organization. The city-wide musical entertainment held in June at one of the local parks attracted more than 12,000 people during the week. All of the leading musical organizations took part in this week of musical festivity.

A Coach Modeling Contest.—Young craftsmen will be interested in the announcement that the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, sponsored



ON SANTA BARBARA'S MUNICIPAL BEACH

by the Fisher Body Corporation of Detroit "to advance and honor the art of fine craftsmanship," will conduct a Coach Modeling Contest in which all boys between the ages of 12 and 19 are eligible to take part. There will be two classifications—junior, 12 to 15, and senior, 16 to 19. Entrants will compete for awards on the basis of their craftsmanship in fashioning a model of the Napoleonic coaches. To the two boys in each group winning highest honors will be given 4-year university scholarships valued at \$5,000 each. In addition, there will be 96 state awards. Further information may be secured from local General Motors dealers.

Handcraft Projects in Syracuse.—The major project of the handcraft program of the park playgrounds of Syracuse, New York, last summer was the construction of models of buildings near each playground. Three of the boys at the Lemoyne Park Center in two days reproduced the nearby candle factory. The building was complete even to a finishing coat of paint.

Santa Barbara's Municipal Beaches.—Among the recreation facilities provided for the

people of Santa Barbara by the municipal government are two miles of municipally owned beach with two attractive modern pavilions. The pavilion at West Beach is situated in a beautiful park with shrubs and semi-tropical trees. A path leads along the beach to the breakwater which forms a perfect basin for pleasure yachts. The breakwater, extending for 450 feet into the ocean, has a wide promenade with a wall on one side, a hand-rail, electric light standards and drinking fountains on the other. Seats are also provided. The pavilion at Cabrillo Beach is as attractive and well equipped as the average private beach club. Wide verandas with comfortable chairs, a well furnished lounge with vases of flowers everywhere and a restaurant with cafeteria service are some of the facilities provided.

More Play Space Required.—At the recommendation of the State Department of Education, the Baldwin, Long Island, School Board, according to the *New York Times* of September 12th, will submit a proposal to taxpayers of this school district to provide additional play space adjoining the present Baldwin High School extension. The Committee on Sites and School Buildings of

the State Department withheld approval of the proposed \$225,000 high school wing because of the limited recreation area provided under existing conditions.

Wading Pools for the Southwest.—Mr. Frank Reed of Neosho, Missouri, whose interest in providing wading pools for the children of the Southwest was noted in the January issue of *Playground and Recreation*, is continuing his program to the great benefit of the children of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. For the past ten years Mr. Reed has presented to 22 communities 30 wading pools, 25 of which are located in Oklahoma. The pools are uniform in size and construction, having concrete basins 54 feet in diameter with a walk 6 feet wide around the edge. A fountain in the center provides a constant inflow of fresh water. The water is 12 inches deep around the edge and the bottom slopes gradually to a depth of 30 inches at the center. More than 100 children can play in a pool without crowding and as many as 200 can keep wet and cool. The pools cost Mr. Reed on an average of \$2,000 each. At first Mr. Reed met all the expenses, but realizing the importance of having communities take responsibility, he is now asking that the towns receiving his gift provide the site, build dressing rooms for the children, supply water and keep a matron on duty at each pool during the wading hours. The site must be centrally located and preferably a city park easily accessible to all.

In Training Workers.—In the annual report issued by the Recreation Department of Berkeley, California, appears the following: "Each Saturday morning from nine to ten we have held staff meetings with both directors from school grounds and municipal grounds present. These meetings were well attended and I feel were very much worth while. Such questions as the theory and practise of recreation in general were discussed and specific questions and programs were taken up. The latter half of the year one director each Saturday gave a resume and discussion of a section of the book the *Normal Course in Play*. I could see that this training-on-the-job was very effective in increasing the enthusiasm and efficiency throughout."

An Experiment in Roof Playgrounds.—A novel one-year experiment to demonstrate to the city officials the feasibility of equipping and using

roofs on public schools as playgrounds in congested areas will be conducted by the Community Councils of the City of New York with the approval of the Board of Education. The councils, according to the September 12th issue of the *New York Times*, have received permission of the board to construct an outside elevator from the street to the roof of Public School 31 and a runway from the elevator platform to the roof proper, which is enclosed by a wire cage, and to equip and supervise the playground. With the exception of an emergency outside stairway to be constructed at a cost of about \$5,000 out of public funds, the expense of the experiment will be borne by the councils. August Heckscher, New York philanthropist, and the Otis Elevator Company have contributed substantially to the cost of the experiment.

Institutes for Adults in England.—London has a great number of institutes for men sponsored by the educational authorities of the city and maintained by public support. These institutes are designed to train men, especially those whose life work is spent in mechanical labor, to acquire during their leisure time skill in some art or handcraft such as pottery making, weaving or wood carving. They are staffed by expert teachers and are operated at a minimum cost to the men. Women's institutes have also been established, chiefly in rural communities. Here the emphasis is on home-making, drama, music and the building up of the rural life of the country.

At the Westchester School of the Theatre.—When students of the Westchester County, New York, School of the Theatre, maintained last summer by the County Recreation Committee, presented *Cock Robin* on August 27th and 28th, the large stage of the County Center's main auditorium was used for the first time for a dramatic production. The stage sets used in the play were designed and built by students in the stagecraft classes instructed by Arthur Segal. Students in the evening classes in play production, taught by Albert R. Lovejoy, director of the school, produced and acted a mystery comedy written by Philip Barry and Elmer Rice. The presentation of the play was the occasion for the Center's installation of the graduated floor providing a seating plan insuring perfect vision from all parts of the auditorium. It also offered an opportunity for a demonstration of the possibility of reducing

the size of the auditorium by the use of heavy dividing curtains.

A Thrilling Opening.—On September 3rd the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks, Borough of Bronx, New York City, held the official opening of a number of new tennis and handball courts. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of a number of nationally known champions, among them William T. Tilden, 2nd, and Francis T. Hunter. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hunter played in singles and in doubles competed with two New York City players. A number of handball champions were also present and thrilled the audience with their playing.

At a County Fair.—In cooperation with the Montgomery, Ohio, County Fair Board, Paul F. Schenck, supervisor of recreation, Department of Public Welfare, Dayton, Ohio, arranged for the introduction of track events for boys at the County Fair held early in September. The meet, arranged for junior, intermediate and senior classes, aroused much interest. The Fair Board provided gold, silver and bronze medals for first, second and third places respectively, and gold medals for the members of the winning relay teams.

A Playground Mardi Gras in Amsterdam, New York.—Harmon Field in Amsterdam, New York, was thronged on July 30th for the Playground Mardi Gras in which four playgrounds took part. Academy Playground led the procession of decorated baby coaches, go-carts, doll carriages and scooters, followed by Harmon Field and East Main playgrounds. The procession was a colorful one. Next came decorated wagons and toy automobiles, and there was an abundance of bicycles effectively decorated in the third section of the parade. Floats constituted the fourth event and attendants in costumes helped make these very attractive.

Then came the portrayal of themes, each contributed by one of the playgrounds. First the 12 months of the year were pictured, the children being costumed according to the weather of the different seasons. "Peter Rabbit" was the theme of another of the grounds; "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" of the third, while "Cinderella" was contributed by the fourth.

An "Elfin Tree" for London Children.—The children of the Kensington Gardens playground have been given an "Elfin Tree" through the work of a London artist who has selected a tree trunk of very old pollarded oak showing remarkable distortions of growth and grain. Out of these Mr. Innes, by chipping and scraping away unnecessary material, has succeeded in discovering a population of 74 little people and animals—a source of much pleasure to the children.

When the "Nature Man" Comes to Camp.—Over 200 children took part in a 5-mile nature hike in Mansfield, Ohio, led by W. E. Dillon, naturalist and storyteller and superintendent of the Down Town Boys' Club of Newark, New Jersey. The Mansfield trip was only one of many such adventure hikes which Mr. Dillon led last summer on his 7,000-mile trip in which he visited 25 states and Canada telling stories and conducting nature lore programs in 52 camps.

One of the first things Mr. Dillon does in reaching a camp is to put a number of charts on display in some prominent place. Some of these are charts of birds and flowers, but the majority are lists of questions or nature lore puzzles. They are scarcely hung before there is a group of eager campers clustered before them seeking to answer such questions as: "What animal in camp is a cannibal?" "What is the food of the lightning bug?" "Where are the grasshopper's ears?" The next morning Mr. Dillon may take groups on early morning bird hikes or on trees and flower hikes. Whatever the program it encourages the children to observe and ask questions.

"I do not try to develop young scientists," says Mr. Dillon, "I try to introduce the element of adventure rather than study, for I believe that the greatest growth will result from the curiosity aroused."

A Sanctuary for Wild Flowers.—London's newest society for the protection of beautiful things, the Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants, according to the *London Daily Mail*, has persuaded the Epping Forest Committee to permit the establishment of a sanctuary for wild flowers in Wanstead Park. This park, within a dozen miles of the heart of London, is a great flowering garden on the fringe of the easterly suburbs. Besides flowers, the park claims a wealth of bird life. There are about 50

acres in the park, and the sanctuary will comprise approximately eight.

More National Parks for Canada.—Further steps are being taken by Canada, according to the *London Daily Mail*, to preserve areas of great national beauty, and the Dominion Government has decided to set aside 29 islands in the magnificent Georgian Bay district of Ontario. These islands range from 20 to over 2,000 acres. Many neighboring islands have already been purchased for this purpose by private individuals.

A Breathing Space of 7,000 Acres.—Holland will maintain a vast open space for its rapidly growing cities in an area of about 7,000 acres which has been acquired by the Society for the Maintenance of National Monuments. This project has been made possible by the assistance given by the municipalities owning the territory, by gifts amounting to about £12,500 and by the issuing of debentures at 3 per cent interest.

Grown-Ups Play in Lynchburg.—Adult Play Day in Lynchburg, Virginia, was a great success. There were about 1,500 adults on hand and much enthusiasm. The 246th Coast Artillery Band and the Southern Serenaders played at intervals—a delightful feature of the program. A decorated wheelbarrow race won special favor; husband calling, roller pin throwing and a baseball game played with brooms and tennis balls proved a source of much entertainment to the women who participated and to the spectators. Civic clubs played volley ball, horseshoes and "cow pasture polo," Lynchburg's local golf game. Fourteen horseshoe courts and 10 box hockey games were in constant use.

Getting Ready for Christmas.—During the weeks preceding Christmas, 1929, the children on the Oak Park Playground, Santa Barbara, California, carried on a toy making and toy mending project which created much interest. Three-ply boards in large quantities taken from old radio crates, were donated by a radio store. The supervisor of recreation cut the wood into convenient sizes on a jig saw which he brought from home. The children brought discarded toys and their coping saws, and the schools throughout the city cooperated by collecting discarded toys. On Saturdays large numbers of children gathered at Oak Park, where the picnic tables under the oak

and sycamore trees had been turned into work benches, and repaired the broken play things and made new toys out of the 3-ply wood. The children who were more artistic were encouraged to paint the articles as they came from the hands of the craftsmen. This project stimulated home activities and increased the spirit of Christmas cheer and good will. The toys were given to less fortunate children.

Public Celebrations in Glendale.—The Recreation Department of Glendale, California, creates a sponsoring group for each public celebration. Service clubs, patriotic, fraternal, civic and church organizations and newspapers cooperate with the Recreation Department in promoting these civic affairs.

Gymnasium Construction.—Of interest to recreation executives is an article in the May, 1930, issue of *The Research Quarterly* published by the American Physical Education Association entitled, "Trends in Physical Education Facilities and Gymnasium Construction." The article presents the findings of a study of gymnasiums in 79 colleges and universities. Such problems are discussed as gymnasium units, field houses, playing fields, gymnasium construction, locker rooms and lockers, shower rooms and showers, and swimming pools.



PRIZE WINNERS IN THE HUSBAND CALLING CONTEST IN LYNCHBURG

Hello John—Adventurer*

BY ADELAIDE NICHOLS

Slanting six o'clock sun of a midsummer morning. Already the milk bottles stand in the pool of sun spreading inward across the porch. The tinkle of empty bottles in the milkman's truck sounds above the squeak of his brake as he eases down the hill.

So it is today again. Today in 1930 and the milkman drives a General Motors truck and I am the conscientious custodian of milk and milk bottles for a baby of my own. His name is John and his age is two and already he shows signs of becoming an adventurer, like his Uncle John who was called "Hello John" by everyone from his earliest days.

As I stoop to pick up the bottles while the jingle of the milk truck dies away around the curve of the road, I am suddenly haunted—even on that sunny porch—by a little ghost. It is "Hello John" himself as he sat there on that very porch on a midsummer morning twenty years ago. In the morning light, his round golden head shows a glint of red. His face is pink under a sprinkling of freckles. His blue eyes are fixed anxiously on the road. Suddenly he lifts his head, and his feet begin to prance even before he has leapt upon them and shouted, "Hello!" John is hearing the jingle of bottles, too. But John, aged six, is up betimes to hear the milkman before he comes, not as he drives away leaving bottles for the old and lazy to find in his wake. And John, little ghost of twenty years ago, hears a milkman approaching, not in a truck with grinding brake, but in a covered cart behind the bony flanks of Baby, Mr. Milliken's huge old horse.

"Hello, John," comes back Mr. Milliken's glad cry, and then again "Hello, John!" as John flings forward to the edge of the road and swarms up over the wagon wheel before it has quite stopped turning.

"Mother says I can ride with you today, because I don't suck my thumb any more," says John settling himself on the old leather-cushioned seat and reaching automatically for the whip which is his sceptre of glory on his frequent rides with Mr. Milliken.

"Just wait a shake till I leave her some milk, and then I'm with ye. Just hold Baby in fer me

and take care she don't run away." The beatific smile on John's face is caused by the feel of the reins in his hands. Baby looks round and cocks her ear toward him humorously. He grins back. "Hello, Baby." Baby snuffles.

"Baby's sayin' 'Hello, John,'" remarks Mr. Milliken climbing in and gathering up the reins.

They are off. The next stop is at the back door of the big house where the German cook lives. "Morgen, Regina," shouts John to show that he remembers the word she taught him on his last call. And Regina, equally proud of her English, replies, "Hello, John," and runs beaming out to him. And Mr. Milliken lets him hand her the cream bottle.

Many houses are still asleep. John and Mr. Milliken and the birds share together the adventure of the morning. And an adventure it is! Now and then a kindred adventurer meets them on the road. Mr. Jenney, driving his team to market with a high piled load of brimming peach baskets, pulls up to pass the time of day with Mr. Milliken. Mr. Jenney says, "Hello, John," and hands him a peach. "Say, ye get up early to help on the milk route, I see. I'll give you a sight better job than that, peach-picking." He laughs. "How about it, son?"

"Sure thing," says John in dead earnest, but in a tone so like Mr. Milliken's that all three begin to laugh, and laugh and laugh there in the middle of the road while the rest of the world still sleeps.

John is at home again while the day is yet young. He clammers down from the seat of the milk wagon with shining eyes. "Hello, Mother!" he cries running toward the porch.

"Hello, John," cries Mother, "I thought you were lost!" John laughs happily. He knows as I do that this is meant for a joke. She thought no such thing. She had given him express leave to go. She knows Mr. Milliken's route, his hours, and his character perfectly. But she knows John well enough to give him the full taste of his adventure.

John, elated with a sense of having ventured beyond her horizon, tells her travelers' tales and is wondered at by the stay-at-homes who have been idling in bed while he went forth and met

*Used by courtesy of *The Survey*, April, 1930.

new sights and strange folk by dawn. Once in a while bits from this world of his surprised us in our wonted paths, as when John met a portly prelate on the station platform one day in the fall when we were all journeying back to the city and school. We other children speculated in awestruck whispers behind his back as to the cause of his huge girth and the cut of his collar. John ran round to the front side of him and actually grasped one of the hands that reposed upon his stomach. My sister and I were horrified. But the prelate unbent in a seemingly impossible manner: rather he bent lower than we could have believed and grasped John by both shoulders. "Why its the milkmanikin, himself," he cried with a strong Irish twist to his words, "Hello, John!"

The train came in and we were hustled aboard. But when we found our seats we inquired of John whom he had accosted so boldly.

John waved his hand airily, "Oh, him?" he said. "He's just my friend, the Bishop."

So John's acquaintance grew with each adventure. He who rode with the milkman, in the country, rode with the woodyard man in the city when he was twelve, and served as a Saturday butcher boy in his high school days and as an electric welder at the shipyards in intervals of a Harvard education. Each adventure grew out of his own longing and was met by Mother with a courage and humor and wisdom that left it an adventure to John while she really held the chart and compass of the voyage.

Thus was the savor of contrast added to existence. At home Father spoke fine ministerial English, elsewhere language was variously enriched yet often as heartwarming. At home was a world of books and pictures and emphasis on the arts of living: elsewhere people thrive who had never heard of these things. At home relatives and friends bore smooth New England names; elsewhere they were called by mouthfilling titles reeking of strange pasts. New standards of perfection were set up, but the same zest in accomplishment, the same admiration for the conqueror of a new technique, appeared among one's friends, whether they were farmers or architects, butchers or school boys or electric welders.

So it was with him, "Hello, John" in many tongues and dialects from the days of the ruddy-headed little ghost evoked by the jingling of milk bottles to the present when he is a grown man conducting important business in China. The company he serves in the East sent him last spring

to Nanking to reopen the wrecked offices and re-establish business relations because he could, literally and figuratively, "talk the language."

Amid the first rumbling that prefaced the emergence of the new regime in China, someone safe at home wrote John warning that for the sake of life and limb and business success, he might best withdraw from an unsavory scene. He was at Hankow then, and the Revolutionists boiling out of Canton in that direction.

"No," wrote John to the careful correspondent, who needless to say, was not his mother, "there are going to be interesting things doing here, and I want ringside seats." And as the arena moved to Nanking, his tickets for ringside seats were offered, nay urged upon him, while others listened to the news from a safe distance where it need not distress their preconceived notions of etiquette, politics, or religion.

Now I am far from wishing that my little John, who bears his uncle's name, shall inherit his ringside seats in Far Eastern revolutions. But I hope that he may inherit the spirit and upbringing that sends him joyfully about the world's business even where the path leads beyond certain boundaries of race and tradition.

Too much supervised play and private schools and exclusive clubs and sets of dances and correct colleges are the signs of fearful mothers who set their standard of life against all others yet cannot bring themselves to trust that standard in open competition with the others outside the artificial wall which they raise about it. When John first went to China straight from his senior year at college, there were many anxious ladies to pity Mother and ask her how she could bear to let her son go to the ends of the earth and face the risk of moral ruin.

And Mother said, "I have done my best to teach him to face risks for twenty-one years. It is too late now to be afraid."

The real risks are run by those who have been kept too long within boundaries, defended from life lest it be too real for them. Yet I know from even such experience as my John has furnished me in these two years, that it is fatally easy to put one's children in pens and most perplexing and exhausting to deal with their adventures.

Modern life which has put swift and vital forces into such form that "a child can operate them with ease," has given adventure, even for the very young, a dazzling and terrible range of possibilities. The leisurely adventure of the milk-wagon

is perhaps less in keeping with present opportunities than the adventure of the young stowaway on the transatlantic plane.

Especially is this true of the city child. He has not at hand the joyful adventures of nature which are the really soul-satisfying and stimulating ones. Adventure is likely to fling him into physical and moral dangers intensified by artificial conditions. The baffling problem of affording the city child space and light and air, not only for his body, but "for the growing of his heart," is proof that the best adventure which can be opened to him is the chance to escape from the city entirely for at least part of his childhood. Yet, so far, our best contriving leaves many children doomed to the city for all or part of their lives. And we who want them to avoid the disasters of that existence cannot let the matter rest by penning them up out of harm's way. They will need, even more than the country child, that stiffening of fibre and widening of horizon which comes from meeting life in all its rich variety and uncertainty.

This problem, like many other of the city child's deprivations is being put up to the modern school. I have heard that nursery schools install staircases as part of the play apparatus to train the climbing abilities of babes who know only elevators in their apartment house citadels. Some schools are fortunately taking equal pains to supply the lack of adventure in the city child's life. The scope of some of these adventures is enviable. Little children may stand on Brooklyn Bridge and make New York harbor their own. Experiments in cultivating the democratic and the international mind through the skillful opening of channels for contrasts are a part of the plan of the best city schools.

But these things even at best are fenced by the group. A child will still yearn for his own private adventure, the one evoked by some mysterious call unknown to the school curriculum or to his parents' chart of his cultural development. When this call is upon him, some fine creative forces may be at work and when they manifest themselves in uncouth and alarming projects, it is a challenge to the parents' sympathy and courage. Only sympathy can insure that our children shall be in our keeping even when they leave us on adventure bound, and only courage will open the protecting doors that shut them away from the experiences they want and need. To know how often and how wide to open the doors and to dare to stand back and let our children go through

without timorous clutching or anxious following is the parent's high art. How agile and merry and wise and imaginative must be the parent of an adventurer!

Editorial Note: Is this not a true story and does it not present a real challenge to recreational statesmanship? This same kind of thinking is in the minds of many people today. William Bolitho in his stirring article entitled, *The Psychosis of the Gang*, which appeared in the *Survey-Graphic* for February, 1930, voices the same general thought when he says:

"It is true that good adults exaggerate—that almost all children would vastly prefer the Chicago slums to any gravelled playyards. It is the hackneyed fable of the lapdog and the mongrel. Round the Loop is mystery, shadows and smells, the entirely human detritus that is more satisfying to a young human mind than whole areas of dumb nature; ash-cans, cats prowling, the eternally interesting traffic stream, things to be found, things worn out. Near the Stockyards, there is first of all that palisade, high and hedged with wire, which is almost august in its suggestiveness to the primitive mind. The simplest image of romance is a wall behind which something unseen is happening. And down there are the waste plots, breast-high to a ten-year-old in summer with prairie weed, and in winter delectable continents for the mind, covered with stiff, dead stalks which conceal under them many a hoard of iron and tin, as tempting to little explorers as the back-street London was to young deQuincey. Let us make no sentimental mistake, there is no model playground ever invented which can compare in fascination to the jungles of a neglected, weed-grown building block."

Of course it is easy to point out our reasons, to present our "alibi." Modern urban life almost by definition destroys opportunities for doing the things which John did. Careful parents cannot today afford to allow similar activities or have not the resourcefulness to think up adequate substitutes. Municipal playgrounds and municipal recreation activities must be safe otherwise there will be damage suits and compensation awards. Civic standards, regard for beauty, seem to forbid the carrying out of Joseph Lee's favorite idea that as a part of the playground equipment of every neighborhood playground there should be a junkyard with old lumber, galvanized iron, discarded five-gallon gasoline cans, bed-springs, go-carts, wheels, etc., to tempt the constructive impulses of

our young people. We provide for the satisfaction of many human needs,—the physical, the rhythmic, the dramatic, the constructive—but the great urge for adventure, for experiment, for doing new things and meeting new people is pretty risky for organized recreational leadership to indulge.

What can recreational statesmanship do about it? Must we insist radically that modern industrial civilization must reverse itself, must cease to build up big, unmalleable, congested cities and that our industry as part of its service to humanity must return to the country or in some way provide for these wholesome living conditions without which humanity cannot genuinely be served? Must we make even more rigorous demands upon our city planners and our public authorities for more space, more areas? Can we satisfy the need through the further development of the more conventional devices which we are already using—camping, week-end hiking, the competition of athletic sports? Even here, however, the need for safety has “denatured” all too frequently even these activities—our camping programs, for instance. Is it not a valid criticism all too often that our “camps” have in their careful programming and luxurious provision of equipment, des-

troyed the essence of what should be meant by camping?

What can we do? How can we take the curse of this word “supervision”? How can we find and use real “leadership”? Will our play and recreation leadership ever serve its real purpose as long as we try to bottle up on the playground and in the recreation center the inevitable, God-given spirit of adventure, the need for experiment and risk, the joy of independent creativeness? Is not this a genuine and major challenge to our profession? How can we today keep a world in which there shall be adventure for children?

Destruction as an Antidote to Delinquency.

—Judge Harry L. Eastman, of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Juvenile Court believes, according to the August midmonthly *Survey*, that social agencies dealing in crime prevention and cure and in character building activities should have a program to satisfy the urge to destruct. If he were a club leader, he suggests, he would help his boys build a log cabin in some remote spot, then help them burn it down. He would buy two or three “junk” automobiles, help the boys put them together in one car that would run, and then let every fellow take his turn at driving. After the first novelty has worn off, he would have the auto torn apart by the boys who would sell some parts and scatter the others as they chose. These things, he believes, would tend to justify the “just boy” in them and make them more responsive to his teachings. Everything would be done in a sportsmanlike manner and fair play would be the essence of the club.

Judge Eastman gives credit to social settlements, summer camps and boys’ clubs for crime prevention. Seventy-five per cent of the boys who appear before him, he states, have no recreational or church attachment. In this 75 per cent is to be found the real problem of about 500 boys who are actually bad from Cleveland’s county population of 1,200,000 and for them supervised destruction should be part of the program.



A YOUNG ADVENTURER

“All forms of art at the moment are in the melting-pot. The state of things in 1930 is very much what it was in 1630. In 1635 it produced John Sebastian Bach. I think everything is pointing to producing another John Sebastian Bach in 1935, but he will only come to the nation that is ready for him.”—*Dr. Vaughan-Williams.*

Determinants of Delinquency in the Play Group*

By T. EARL SULLENGER, Ph.D.,

Professor of Sociology in the Municipal University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska

Following the family, we found that the most effective of all stimuli came from the playmates, friends of the family and religious and social associates. These stimuli originate with the child's first playmates who live within a short distance from his home. They exert an amazing influence upon him in his use of language, his methods of play, his favorite games, and, most of all, his attitudes toward others. His companions often surpass his parents in furnishing influential social controls. The child's social nature demands expression, and if this expression is not properly directed it will result in harmful social contacts. He must be taught how to use his leisure time most effectively and be afforded opportunity to use it wholesomely both for himself and for society. Juvenile delinquency results in a large measure from an unwise use of leisure time. A majority of children are brought into court because of lack of adequate community direction of leisure time activities.

In this study we found that not less than 55 per cent of the 1,145 cases became delinquent as the result of a search for some form of recreation which could have been prevented had the community provided properly directed play for its children. According to Dr. Elliott, "What we want to do is control people, not crime. We can do it best by a proper guidance of youth. Give youth directed outlets for physical energy—playgrounds, parks, supervised play and well regulated dance halls."¹ In order to test the assumption that lack of leisure time direction is a determinant of delinquency the distribution of 1,000 juvenile court cases was studied in relation to the location of the playgrounds of Omaha.

A circle of a one-half mile radius was drawn from the center of each playground, and the number of delinquent homes was counted within each.

We found that 904, or 90.4 per cent, lived more than one-half mile from the nearest playground.² The arbitrary distance of one-half mile was selected because this has been found to be the maximum distance that the average city child will walk to a playground, and many will not walk more than one-fourth mile. This means that playgrounds should be located every square mile in densely populated districts. The greatest amount of delinquency occurs in the most densely populated sections of the city which, in Omaha, include all of wards 3 and 4 and parts of wards 2 and 5. Wards 2 and 3 contain the most densely populated Negro section of the city. There are many almost irresistible temptations in crowded neighborhoods where there is little or no provision for sports and recreation.

The following table shows the distribution of parks and municipal playgrounds according to city wards.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS
IN OMAHA
1922-1927

Ward	Population	Acres of Park Area	Park Area per Capita	No. Parks	No. Play- grounds
1	21,549	394.75	.018	5	3
2	28,891	0.	.0	0	0
3	17,202	1.72	.0001	1	0
4	10,656	0.	.0	0	0
5	18,042	19.30	.001	1	0
6	13,905	161.87	.9117	4	3
7	12,942	18.59	.0015	4	1
8	16,887	57.69	.003	1	1
9	24,795	215.88	.008	2	1
10	19,866	20.40	.001	4	1
11	14,475	1.10	.0001	1	0
12	10,003	107.53	.01	1	1

The average park area per capita for the entire city is .0049 acres. Three of the parks are strips of land along boulevards. These are located in wards 5, 10, and 11. The smallest park contains .33 acres, and the largest one, 303.54 acres. As previously shown, the "delinquent area" includes

*This article is a modified form of Chapter II in the author's *Social Determinants in Juvenile Delinquency*, published by Douglas Printing Co., Omaha, Nebr.

¹Elliott, "On the Control of Crime," *The Playground*, XX, p. 89.

²The data for comparing delinquency ratio rather than total number of delinquents within and without these half mile circles are unfortunately not in existence. But estimates of comparative densities of population and size of families in these areas do not indicate the necessity of any serious modification of the conclusion here reached.

wards 3 and 4, with parts of 2 and 5. The table shows that there is only one small park, known as "Loafers' Park," in ward 3, and none in ward 4. It is also noted that there are no playgrounds in either of these two parks. Ward 2 has no park or playground, while ward 5 has only one small park, but no playgrounds. Ward 6 is large in area, so it has 3 parks and 3 playgrounds. There were several cases of delinquents in this ward, but they were not near the playgrounds.

Someone has said that if children had opportunities to touch nature and to use their pent-up energies in parks and playgrounds and in other wholesome ways, they would not insist on committing acts that jeopardize the public. The boy who uses the streets for play is not more unsocial than the community which declines to furnish him with proper play facilities; change of law does not change child nature, but changed conditions require new adjustments.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America has collected from various parts of the country and published³ a large number of statements from juvenile judges, probationary officers, social workers and others, which show that properly directed recreation has reduced juvenile delinquency from 25 to 75 per cent in areas of much delinquency. It has been found that the average cost of maintaining one juvenile delinquent in a reformatory for one year is \$439, and, in comparison, it costs only seven and one-third cents per child to provide a year-round municipal recreation program. Thus the costs of taking care of one delinquent is sufficient to provide wholesome recreation for 6,000 potential delinquents. During the period of study Omaha sent an average of 60 juvenile delinquents annually to the state reformatory. If ten per cent of these could have been saved by one or two well directed, properly located municipal recreation centers, the state would have saved over \$2,000 annually, without considering the social and moral cost of delinquency.

An Experiment

To verify further the above findings, a school lot near the center of a delinquent area was selected for a demonstration playground. This neighborhood was chosen because it had contributed a greater number of delinquents for its area than any other district in the city for the

three previous years. Directors selected for the playground had previously taken a recreation leaders' training course offered by the department of sociology in the University of Omaha summer school. We secured the close cooperation of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The city officials were skeptical and claimed that the children in such a demotic neighborhood would not attend a directed playground and would refuse to abide by rules and regulations. Just before the formal opening of the playground we distributed invitations to all children in the neighborhood, announcing the daily program and specified hours for the different age groups. The program and schedule were as follows:

- 9-10 A.M. story hour for children under seven years old
- 10-12 A.M. organized games for boys and girls 7-10 years old
- 1-2 P.M. handicraft for boys and girls 8-15 years of age
- 2-5 P.M. group games for boys and girls 8-16 years of age
- 6-9 P.M. baseball, croquet, horseshoes, etc., for older boys and girls

All activities of the girls were directed by a woman leader and those of the boys by a man. In all the organized and group games emphasis was placed on competition and fair play. Wednesdays were designated as parents' day. Field meets were held, ribbons were awarded for first, second and third places, handicraft was exhibited, and pet shows were conducted.

Many of the boys around 12 and 14 years of age sold papers on the street corners in the afternoons. Girls who cared for the babies while their mothers worked out brought them to the playground. A large portion of the children had been before the juvenile court and some had served terms in the reform schools. They had not been accustomed to playing together in organized games, and naturally it was difficult for them to learn to respect the rights of others. At least 10 to 12 different nationalities were always represented on the playground. The attendance grew from the very first day and before the end of the first week the attendance reached an average of 50 a day. The average attendance steadily increased until it reached 200 a day. Nearly 300 people crowded the school grounds the last night to see a costume parade in which more than 30 of the children took part. A municipal play-

³ *Children's Play and Juvenile Delinquency.*

ground, without leadership, was in operation within three blocks with an average attendance of 17 a day.

A Decrease in Delinquency

While the playground was in operation juvenile delinquency decreased 10 per cent in this neighborhood. Many times boys who were known to have court records were heard making the statement, "No more meanness now while the playground runs—we have something to do." Neighborhood merchants and parents petitioned that the playground be made permanent, as the neighborhood had never before been so orderly. Parents expressed their appreciation to us for keeping their children off the streets. We do not mean that delinquency ceased, but activities that would otherwise have been expressed in delinquent acts were utilized on the playground in the forms of well organized and supervised play. Every child was kept busy in some activity that had a tendency to develop his speed, accuracy, mental alertness and sportsmanship. No idlers were permitted on the ground. The boys and girls were never coerced to participate in certain kinds of activity, but were always invited to take part. It was then up to them to make their choice. Everything possible was done to develop and encourage fair play, honesty and other primary group ideals.

This experiment verified our assumption that normal children prefer properly directed recreation to any other; that all classes of children can be taught to play; that the highest ideals of morality and citizenship can be taught on the playground to the lowest types of southern immigrants; that properly directed play is a preventive of juvenile delinquency; and, above all, that the lack of wholesome well directed use of leisure time is one of the chief determinants in juvenile delinquency.

Types of Recreation

Another part of this study was to determine the type of recreation engaged in by the average normal child during the school year. We distributed a questionnaire to 1,076 high school students (540 boys and 536 girls) in two of the largest high schools in Omaha, and also to 708 grade school pupils (339 boys and 369 girls) from the fourth to the eighth grades inclusive. Each was asked, "What do you do for recreation outside of school?" The replies from the high school students are briefly summarized as follows: Fifty-seven different activities were mentioned in re-

plies. Most students mentioned at least two. The theater led in popularity with 57.3 per cent. Hiking came next with 57.2 per cent, while 48 per cent said they found amusement in books. Forty-four per cent played baseball. Dancing found favor with 31 per cent, while motoring ranked next with 29 per cent. Baseball, emphasized in sports at this season, was chosen by 334 boys and 141 girls, and tennis ranked next with 207 boys and 161 girls. Swimming was mentioned by 122 girls and 176 boys, and 19 per cent of the students designated skating as a winter sport. Twenty-one per cent named gardening. Of this number there were 143 boys and 86 girls. More than 20 per cent of the replies mentioned unsupervised music. The girls predominated in this. Among the boys twelve per cent stated they were spending much leisure time with radio. Only four per cent of the boys mentioned pool as a form of recreation.

A summary of the replies from the grades is as follows: The average age for the fourth grade was 9.3 years. Fifty per cent of the boys played baseball, while 61 per cent of the girls helped their mothers. Thirteen per cent attended movies, but most of the others just played. The fifth grade showed an average age of 10.4 years. Thirty per cent played baseball, while 40 per cent attended the movies. Twenty-six per cent spent their leisure time reading, while others swam or played in parks. A few played tennis or listened to the radio. The average age for the sixth grade was 11.9 years. Baseball again led the list with 43 per cent, while only 20 per cent attended the movies. Reading ranked next with 37 per cent. The seventh grade, with an average age of 12.3 years, played baseball to the extent of 40 per cent. Motion pictures and reading came next with 40 per cent each. Many were interested in radio, as shown by 22 per cent. The average age of the eighth grade was 13.4 years. Forty per cent listed baseball, 32 per cent the movies and 33 per cent skating in its seasonal forms. Thirty-eight per cent designated swimming, while 28 per cent read (23 per cent were girls). Other activities mentioned were basketball, football, picnics and many minor sports.

The results show that the theater or movies ranked the highest for all groups combined. Dancing and motoring were frequently mentioned by the high school students. The grade school children listed baseball as their favorite pastime. Hiking came in for a good share of the time of

the high school students. Much of this was with the Scouts.

We feel that this brief study of the recreational interests of nearly 2,000 normal boys and girls throws some light on the forms of recreation that have the possibilities of being determinants in juvenile delinquency. Commissioner Whalen of New York City Police Department says, "Boys and girls do not become criminal over night. The spare time after school hours is certainly the great danger period."⁴

Summary

Summarizing, we found that much of the juvenile delinquency was misdirected play; that

⁴*New York Times*, "Police to Aid Fight on Juvenile Crime." March 26, 1929, p. 1.

Cleveland's Yumbola Ball

The thirty nationalities comprising the All-Nations Council, combined in November to make the Yumbola costume ball given under the auspices of the Division of Recreation one of the most colorful events ever held in Cleveland. More than a thousand people attended in picturesque costumes of Europe, Asia and India, and danced in the public hall to the strains of a twenty-piece orchestra while several thousand viewed the spectacle from the galleries. Soon after nine the special program began with the presentation of the Czech national dance, *Beseda*. Exhibitions of the folk dances continued to be presented between the regular dance numbers until the Grand March took place. The Ukrainians followed the Czechs and a group of twenty-five dancers performed not only typical Ukrainian folk dances but also the famous steps of the Ukrainian Cossack performers. Then came the Polish number with a large number of dancers, followed by two Hungarian solo dancers who exhibited the typical Magyar folk dances. A real tamburica orchestra with the musicians and the dancers dressed in the bright costume of the Croatian peasants took the floor for the next number and presented a typical Croatian wedding dance. A large number of Italian girls danced the Tarantella and several Italian folk dances. As always the Tyrolean dancers with their native yodelers and singers and the Zyther orchestra, visualized the laughing people of southern Austria and northern Italy. The Slovenians, who followed the Tyroleans,

90.4 per cent of the homes of delinquents in Omaha were located one-half mile or more from the nearest playground; that most of the delinquent acts were suggested or brought to the child's attention during his spare time; that many of the acts were performed in order to get the resources or means by which the child could enjoy his leisure time; that the behavior of delinquent and normal children was, in most cases, the same, except that the former was slightly distorted as a result of insufficient guidance; and that some of these acts were due to revolt against routine and strict discipline in the homes. We conclude that the greatest determinant in juvenile delinquency outside of the home is the lack of properly directed recreation.

danced to music furnished by the accordion, while Syrians gave a unique exhibition of dances seldom seen in America. The Syrian sword dance and an oriental dance were among the outstanding performances of the evening.

A surprisingly large Serbian group presented the Serbian national dance, the *Kolo*, with the accompaniment of a real Yugoslav string orchestra. The Irish were represented by two solo dancers who danced to the music of an Irish accordion.

The grand march was the outstanding feature of the Yumbola and hundreds of people, young and old, dressed in the quaint costumes of thirty language groups formed a picturesque mass on the main floor of the arena as they marched twice around the hall, headed by the chairman of the participating groups and John H. Gourley, Recreation Commissioner and President of the All-Nations Council.

"If education does not aid us to live more fully and richly, it surely fails. The purpose of all this elaborate mechanism of education can not be to provide us with recipes or equip us with mystic formulas, or deck us with robes, or make us peculiar beings or members of a caste; its real purpose must be, after all, with all its waste and misfits, with all its oscillations and mutations of pedagogic theory, to create in men good health, to make red blood flush the veins and fill life to the full with knowledge, enjoying, being and doing."—*Benjamin Ide Miller*, in *Journal of Adult Education*.

Girls' and Women's Activities in Los Angeles

MILDRED P. VAN WERDEN

Director of Girls' and Women's Activities

The Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, about two years ago established the work for girls and women under the leadership of a Director of Girls' and Women's Activities. This does not mean that there was not a well planned and developed program of girls' and women's activities previous to that time. The work of the Director of Girls' and Women's Activities, therefore, was directed toward establishing an objective and bringing the directors and workers in the field together in a close understanding and cooperation, and in extending the work wherever the program was lacking or unbalanced.

In order to accomplish a unity and balance in the program and a closer understanding and cooperation, women directors' meetings have been held on Tuesday mornings at a settled meeting place, usually the handicraft workshop, which is in the Exposition Community Building. The purpose of these meetings is that of inspiration and assistance in organizing an extensive program, discussion of various problems, exchange of special skills of individual directors, and the development of new projects and plans. Many splendid ideas for the enlargement of the program for girls and women have been worked out by this means and through this relationship. Some of the activities which have been discussed and demonstrated are as follows: rhythmic, handicraft, athletics, social recreation, club organization for girls, such as Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, the Los Angeles Municipal Girls Club, plays, Rainbow Club for small girls, class activities for housewives and plans for the development of mothers' corners.

Rhythmics

A great deal of thought has been given to planning the program in rhythmic for the various playgrounds. The dancing classes and singing games form a large part of this program. The

classes in dancing and singing games are conducted largely by the directors on the various playgrounds. The kind of work done is adapted to the demands and interests in the community in which it is given, the skill of the director and the facilities on the playground for giving such an activity. The children who participate in these classes have many opportunities to take part in various programs, both on their local playgrounds and in special departmental activities.

Emphasis has been placed in the dancing classes, as in all other activities, on the participation of the many rather than the highly developed skill of a few in a small group. The classes are thrown open to anyone in the neighborhood, and the routine is very simple. The groups are divided into various ages, and are arranged to meet the needs of the playground. The age division is usually most successful under three groups: seven and under, eight to ten and ten and over. The age limits vary on various playgrounds and are usually flexible. Some eight-year-olds belong in the younger class through interest or capacity; some eleven or twelve-year-olds might prefer to be in a younger class.

The class order is as follows: The first part of a class hour usually consists of simple rhythmic exercises and steps; the second part of skipping, marching and groups of exercises and steps developed as the children proceed around the room. The third part is usually made up of some simple character or interpretive dances which are adapted to the interests of the group. They may be either solos, duets or group work given to the class as a whole. The fourth part is devoted to folk dancing and other happy recreational games set to music. The class should finish with a climax of good spirit and happiness.

In giving programs, where material is used, taught in the class work, groups of children should take part rather than one child in a solo dance. In case it is necessary to use one child for a special part, a background is formed of other chil-

dren dancing to the same music in order that the special training and special recognition of one person may be avoided and a feeling of loyalty to the group emphasized.

Social dancing classes for groups of adults or young men and young women of the older high-school age have been conducted where a request has been made or where it has seemed advisable in order to meet a need on a playground. Classes in social dancing are not regularly organized. They are usually developed at the request or need of a special group and run through a period of six to eight weeks. Methods of teaching dancing are demonstrated at the meetings of the women directors, who, in turn, have usually taught the classes on the various playgrounds. Old-time dancing is very popular on many of our playgrounds.

Singing games are being universally used on the playgrounds because they can be done simply with a small group. They are very popular among the younger children, and may be done with or without music. Victrolas and records for singing games are provided for playgrounds where there are no pianos. Outdoor groups for singing games are encouraged, as it enables the director to be outside with the group rather than in the building, and in that way she may have a general view of the various activity groups on the playground at the same time.

Clogging has also been developed through the class work in rhythmic on the playground. It is possible to have small groups in clogging on the playgrounds with few facilities because small space is required. Children may hum their own music or count their own rhythmic, thus making it possible to work without special music. Accompanist service is furnished whenever possible to the playground for the above mentioned classes.

Handicraft

The handicraft program for girls and women is handled through a handicraft workshop. A special worker is assigned to the handicraft workshop throughout the year, whose responsibility is to develop projects, carry on research for new ideas and prepare stencils and models for the assistance of the directors on the playgrounds. The administration of the handicraft workshop is handled through the Director of Girls' and Women's Activities, and the woman director who is in charge of the building in which the workshop

is located. Special supplies and all materials which are paid for by patrons, and all especially prepared projects are distributed from this workshop. The store room is used for keeping these materials and for putting away exhibit materials. Exhibits for the various windows throughout the city, which are used for publicity, are frequently prepared in the handicraft workshop. Directors and volunteer workers are encouraged to use the handicraft workshop and the workers there for assistance and encouragement in developing the program on their individual playgrounds.

During the summer special handicraft directors are provided for teaching classes on the various playgrounds. The people who do this work during the summer are especially trained workers in art who are available for the part-time work during the summer. Some of them are teachers who are glad to earn a small sum of money during the summer and gain the added experience from teaching playground groups. Others are graduate students also anxious for the experience to be obtained. We have been able to obtain these girls, as most of them have done practice teaching and demonstration work at our Barnsdall Playground as volunteer workers during the school year while they were attending the University of California at Los Angeles. These special summer workers develop their own projects and plans, thus contributing a great deal to the year-round program through new material and new ideas.

As has been previously mentioned the playground director carries out the handicraft work or classes, on the individual playgrounds, and receives help when needed from the special handicraft project workers. Intensive work for the summer in handicraft is in the hands of special workers. This program may be divided into two heads—"General Handicraft" and "Sand-modeling."

Under general handicraft many phases are developed. Each playground is working on one special project which is of interest to a large group of children. Their interest is built up around this idea, and every child on the playground has an opportunity to work on some part of it. It is built up on the playground and for the playground and is to be preserved as a unit representing this playground. The special handicraft worker assists the playground director in planning and launching this central project. Games, stories and music may be developed around this

same idea. The period of work on it may extend throughout the whole summer. Some of these projects are as follows:

Indian Village.—Here Indian designs and Indian pottery are made. The Southwest Museum is cooperating in making this a worth-while activity. The children visited the museum, studied designs and construction, and are working out the suggestions obtained from the museum in their handicraft work.

Dressing the Dolls of the Nations.—One playground is making a study of various nations, their costumes and games and folk dancing, and dressing the dolls to represent the various countries.

Other Projects and Contests.—One playground is especially interested in yachts, boat building and other interests centered around boating. The children on that playground are building a doll house, or a boat house of doll size, with all the fittings and boats. A visit to the Marine Gardens will be a part of this summer's activity on this playground. Many other ideas are being worked out among the same line.

Many projects may be completed in the single class period. Some of these are sewing, leather work, raffia work, weaving, enameling, crayon work on fabric, flower making, clay modeling, cardboard and paper construction, poster making, bead work and painting with kalsomine.

Sand modeling is being carried on by the director on the playground with the assistance of a special worker. This work has continued through a three or four-year period. A contest is conducted at the close of the summer season following local contests on each of the various playgrounds. This final contest is held at Venice Playground on the beach a week or two before the beginning of school. It is very interesting to note that the interest grows from year to year, and that some of the children who have shown a special ability in the sand-modeling contest have found a carry-over interest in creative modeling which leads them into other constructive art projects.

Another contest which has been used to arouse interest in creative work in handicraft has been the soap-carving contest, which is climaxed in the spring of the year shortly before the national contest. The interest in this activity was very great and brought into the playground many who

were not interested in other recreational activities. The soap carving has resulted in the discovery of a very talented young girl, and it has been possible to help her occasionally in her special interest in art. Many other talented children have been encouraged through it to broaden their efforts in other fields of art endeavor. A large number of these children would not have been able to develop this interest were it not for the playgrounds and the schools.

Athletics

A very careful study has been made of the ideals and objectives in athletics for girls, and the question of competition and interest in competitive athletics for girls has been carefully considered. The promotion of play days for girls and women has been selected as the ideal method for giving young girls and women an outlet for their desire for games and athletics. The playgrounds are divided into districts, and play days for girls are held at the close of the summer season in each district. At this time a handicraft exhibit is held for that district in connection with the girls' play day. The girls meet at a central playground for a big day of games and recreation. Play days for women were conducted by districts throughout the winter and culminated in a big central play day at Griffith Park in June. All of these play days have proved very successful, and there have been many requests to have them repeated. The final play day was attended by 500 women, 400 of whom were actual participants. Plans are being made to hold play days in archery, putting golf, swimming and paddle tennis throughout the year for girls and women.

As a whole, travelling for young girls is avoided, and play days on the local playgrounds or by districts are promoted. In planning play days there is no competition of playground against playground, but rather groups of girls organized into teams at the time and playing with each other is the spirit of the day. Experiments along this line have proved that it is possible to develop this sort of activity, and that the spirit of playing with each other can be attained, although occasionally it is a matter of education.

The Playground Department is a member of a Girls' Council of Los Angeles, which is working on the education of the public in regard to the objectives and ideals for the promotion of girls' and women's activities.

Social Recreation

A plan for the promotion of mixed social groups has been worked out for playgrounds. This plan has been embodied in the manual which is issued to playground directors and which has solved some of the problems and questions in conducting this kind of social recreation. The membership card and the invitation card have made it possible to do away with the problems of public dancing. They have also made possible restriction of membership in social groups without destroying the democratic organization.

The Director of the Girls' and Women's Activities feels that frequently it is advisable to teach properly social dancing to groups of young men or young women in the late teens, and occasionally to teach the group together. It has been found that it is usually very wise to conduct the class in social dancing for young men by themselves until they have acquired some working knowledge of dancing. When the teaching of dancing is conducted for the boys with the girls they are so embarrassed and so conscious of their own lack that it takes much longer than when they are taught separately.

After the boys or young men have met for a series of six weeks and have mastered the rudiments of social dancing, it is often well to bring in a selected group of young women to help in the last two lessons. Following this class work it is often possible to develop a monthly social affair for this group of young people. It is necessary to build this sort of group very carefully. There should always be some mothers of the boys and girls present. The card system of membership and invitations should be adhered to strictly. It should never be allowed to become known as a public dance or to savor of the public dance hall.

Many other social groups arise out of such organizations, as athletic clubs and women's class groups. These groups, while meeting for other purposes, plan many social recreational evenings throughout the year.

National Organizations for Girls

The Department of Playground and Recreation of Los Angeles desires to make a home for the various national organizations for girls on their playgrounds, and every courtesy is extended to them. Some of the organizations meeting on our playgrounds are Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and others.

The women directors on the playground stand ready to assist in the promotion of any of these organizations through interest, suggestions in activity, suggestions in program and social entertainment and use of facilities on the local playgrounds. The Department has even gone further in allowing the playground director to step into a breach occasionally when a leader of a group has been called away or has suddenly dropped the leadership of the group. This is usually a very temporary arrangement, but makes it possible for these groups to carry on throughout the many vicissitudes of volunteer leadership. The playground directors have in many instances assisted in finding leaders for groups of girls who wish to organize as Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and other groups.

In order to meet the need for a girls' club for the under-privileged girl, the Department has organized or planned for a club, called the Los Angeles Municipal Playground Girls Club. This plan is being launched on various playgrounds where the need of the under-privileged girl is especially acute.

For Older Women

Class activities for housewives are built upon the interest in the individual community. Nearly every playground has its class in gymnastics and games for women, frequently one morning class and one evening class, in order that the needs of the employed woman may be met. The dominating note of these classes is the fun and recreation attained through rhythmic, corrective exercises, relay races and games. The first hour is usually given over to the organized activity, and the second hour to playing volley ball. Members of the morning-class group of women often bring their lunch and stay throughout the day. The children from school join them during the lunch hour and go back to school. The women stay through the afternoon for handicraft and such other activities as the individual group enjoys. These groups of women are very helpful to the playground directors in taking care of emergencies, in preparing for special parties and entertainments, and in costume making for children's entertainments. They also frequently furnish the transportation for groups.

Some thought has been given throughout the past two years to creating a pleasant atmosphere

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For Younger Boys

The "Cub" Program

The Boy Scouts of America have issued the program for pre-scout age upon which a special committee had been working for two or three years. The "Cub program" is embodied in three "Cub books," two of which are already off the press and the third of which is to be ready soon. While, of course, the practicality and value of the program remain to be decided by experience, the committee which prepared the program has had the benefit of the advice of an Advisory Committee of experts and also of an extended period of study and consultation with workers with younger boys both in this country and in Europe and the result of their labors would seem to be assured of success. The Cub program looks exceedingly interesting and valuable. The activities should appeal to the 9, 10 and 11 year old boys for which they are especially designed. The romance and the mystery of the American Indians and of the East India which Kipling made famous in his Jungle Stories are incorporated in the program. There are secrets and codes and grips. There are promotions and awards as in the Boy Scout movement and there is a breadth of activity, a "lateral extension" of activities provided for attainments beyond the minimum requirements, which should meet the interests of almost all boys.

The program is not to be pushed, it is in the experimental stage and for the present only the selected Boy Scout councils which have demonstrated their ability to carry on their regular work will be authorized by the National Council to undertake "cubbing." It is expected that entirely new "man power" will be developed for the committees and cub-masters who will deal with this younger boy program. A sub-committee of the local scout council is to be appointed as a Cub Committee and as in the case of the Boy Scouts, Cub Packs will be related to sponsoring institutions.

Organization Plan

There are to be Cub Packs under the leadership of a Cubmaster, Cub Dens, local neighborhood groups under den chiefs who are to be trained older Boy Scouts, and Cub Mothers related both to the Pack and to the Den in an advisory and cooperative capacity. Both the Dens

and the Packs are to meet weekly. Most of the activities are expected to be "between meeting" activities. The symbol of the Cub is a square because "a cub is square." There is a preliminary grade called the Bob-cat Cub, then after passing certain tests the boy progresses to Wolf Cub rank during his ninth year, to Bear Cub rank during his tenth year and to Lion Cub rank during his eleventh year. In each rank there are three different grades, indicated by addition of arrows of gold and silver in each year. The tests which are to be passed to secure promotion from rank to rank have to do with knowledge of the flag, health activities and inspection, various feats and stunts, helpfulness, handcraft activities, record work such as scrap books, diaries, etc., and use of ropes, plus a series of electives representing various hobbies.

The Cub Books, one for each year, are attractive, well illustrated, and suggest a great variety of interesting activities with enough detailed information to enable the boys to carry out the various projects outlined. They also offer stimulating, well written biographies of the lives of American heroes.

Boys' Sports Days—A New Plan in Oakland

A new idea in boys activities has been introduced in the Oakland, California, elementary schools this fall. Beginning this semester all inter-school athletics for boys will be based on the Sports Day plan which is similar to the Girls Play Day plan now in use in Oakland.

Where formerly all boys' tournaments were conducted in city-wide fashion, the new plan will emphasize sectional or neighborhood championships only. The Sports Day is more satisfactory to everyone than was the old city-wide tournaments. It is in accordance with the principal's objectives—no long walks for the boys, a better chance for universal participation in activity, and a greater opportunity for the development of leadership and citizenship. The directors favor the plan since it allows them more time with the boys on their own playgrounds and also a greater chance to develop the fundamental skills and habits of the boys. The boys are ardent supporters of the plan since from experience on the summer playgrounds they know that they have

more chance to play the game and they can have more competition without the long walks that they formerly had. Judging from the way in which the plan increased the attendance and participation on the summer playgrounds the Recreation Department is confident of its success during the fall semester.

Plan of Work

The city has been divided into fourteen districts, each district consisting of from three to five schools. Tournaments will be held within each district only. The directors of each district elect a chairman who presides over the individual district meetings. In these meetings schedules are made up for each sport and any local rules that may be necessary are made. This makes a more elastic program possible in which the problems of neighborhood heritages and prejudices are eliminated. In the past all schedules and regulations have been organized through the main office of the recreation department for the entire city.

Each Sports Day will be held within a designated period from ten days to one month and not, as formerly, running for two or three months at a time as shown by the following schedule for the school year:

Soccer—September 16th to October 3rd

Handball—October 14th to October 24th.

Net Ball—November 12th to November 26th.

Basketball—February 3rd to February 27th.

Baseball—March 24th to April 24th.

Tennis—May 5th to May 15th.

Track—May 19th to May 29th.

Regatta—May 23rd.

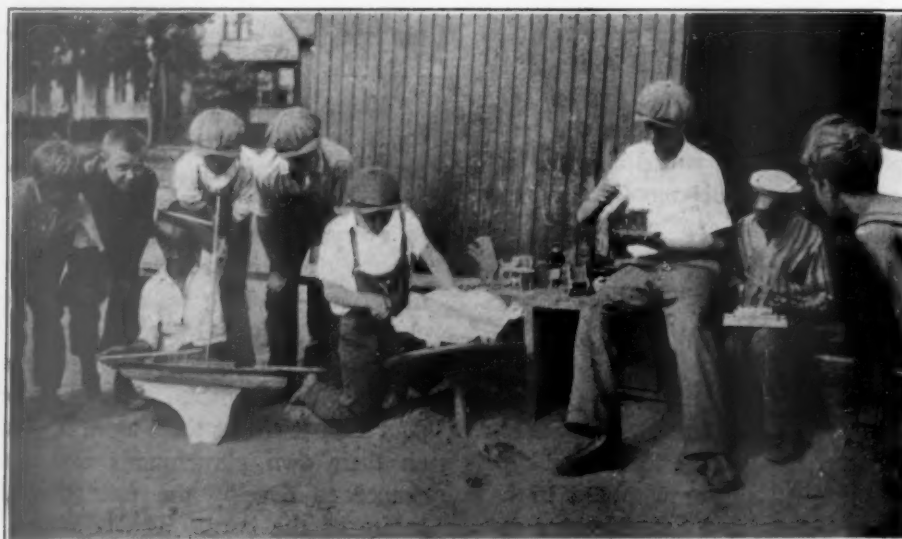
The period preceding the Sports Day teachers will spend time in giving instructions in each game. Intramural schedules will be conducted in each sport during this time in order that every boy will have an opportunity to participate and learn the rules of the games. Those who do not actually participate in the games will be adequately trained to referee and act as linesmen, scorers, base umpires and timers. They will be known as junior directors. Others will be appointed to a reception committee to act as hosts to visiting groups directing them to dressing rooms, drinking fountains, play courts and otherwise provide for their comfort during the entire afternoon.

For health reasons every effort will be made by teachers and playground directors not to use any boy who is underweight or convalescing from a recent serious illness, and no boy will be allowed to play on more than one team.

The Objective

The plan was first instigated by the recreation and physical education departments last year after which the plan was presented to and adopted by the Principals Conference of the Oakland Public Schools. The supervisor of physical education

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Courtesy Hamtramck Public Schools

BOAT BUILDING BY THE BOYS OF HAMTRAMCK, MICHIGAN

In Our Parks and Forests

At the Day Camp at Oglebay Park

Through a plan of cooperation between the Board of Public Recreation of Wheeling, West Virginia, and Oglebay Park, many children from the city playgrounds enjoyed days at camp last summer.

The plan was made possible through the cooperation of a special playground committee from Oglebay Park which furnished the bus transportation and 40 pints of milk each day. The Board of Public Recreation arranged 13 of the 16 playgrounds in 5 groups with the children in two age classes—7 to 11 years and 12 to 16. As many as 40 children could be taken at one time. As the playgrounds had a 5-day week, each age class was enabled to visit the park every other week with a few exceptions made for special visits for the Orphans Home and the colored playgrounds.

Each of the 48 playground instructors spent a day with his group at the park in order that he might have a full understanding of the program, and the parents of the children were acquainted with the plan through a circular letter. The Recreation Board furnished a man and a woman instructor who worked in cooperation with the assistant camp director at Oglebay. Every playground was allowed a quota but in instances where a playground had fewer children than were allowed, more of the same age from the other grounds were permitted to come.

The bus left the first playground to make the trip at 9:15, returning from the park at 4 P. M. At 9:50 the children registered at the park, and at 10 came the assembly with flag raising, a patriotic song and a discussion of plans for the day. At 10:15 the children enjoyed games of various kinds. These were followed at 11 by a



LUNCHEON AT OGLEBAY PARK

nature walk, a visit to the museum or other points of interest. Then came the fun of eating out-of-doors the lunch which the children brought. After lunch came a rest period followed by a demonstration of "Nature through music," singing, and story telling or reading. A period of handcraft was followed by games and at 3:45 the flag was lowered and farewell songs sung.

The plan has been so successful that the committee of Oglebay Park, which is carrying on the work through funds raised privately, is considering extending the work next year by supplying two buses and twice the amount of milk.

Passaic County's Park Development

The Passaic County, New Jersey, Park Commission, in a recently published report covering the years 1928-1929 records a remarkable achievement in park acquisition during the first two years of its existence. The report, which is profusely illustrated and which contains many statistics of interest relating to the County, demonstrates the effectiveness of the county park commission as a means of park development. For example, in the two years covered by the report nearly seven hundred acres of park property were acquired by the Commission in a county where only slightly more than 300 acres of parks had previously been secured by the municipalities within its borders.

The report lists the events leading up to the appointment of the Commission, outlines in considerable detail the problems considered by the Commission and the steps undertaken by it during the two year period. The general program of procedure for the establishment of the county

park system was first to secure the necessary lands, since property values were increasing rapidly. Among the acquisitions of special interest were a gift of forty-three acres by one of the members of the Commission, and the purchase of a mountain reservation, part of which was acquired from the city of Paterson on an actual cost basis. Garret Mountain Reservation has an elevation of 502 feet and on its slope there is a castle which is to be utilized for park purposes, and an observatory tower seventy feet in height, from which can be seen ships entering New York Harbor. Two hundred and sixty acres have already been acquired and ultimately the area of the reservation will comprise approximately 700 acres. Two of the other areas acquired by the Commission contain buildings of historic interest, one of them a mansion occupied by General George Washington as his headquarters during the Revolutionary War, and another used for the same purpose by General Lafayette.

Plans for the development of the park properties include a variety of recreation facilities, among them golf courses, picnic areas, baseball and football fields, swimming pools, bridle paths and boating facilities. It is hoped that the abandoned Morris Canal which extends for many miles through the county may be taken over by the Commission and utilized for walking, hiking and horseback riding. Although ninety-five per cent of the expenditures of the Commission during its first two years were for the purchase of land, a number of trails have been opened up through the woods, fireplaces and drinking fountains have been installed for the use of picnic parties, and

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Courtesy Passaic County, N. J., Park Commission

POMPTON RIVER AND THE OLD TOW PATH

Boston's Tercentenary Celebration

EVA WHITING WHITE

Chairman, Committee on Pageantry, Boston Tercentenary Committee

The out-of-door celebration in connection with the Boston Tercentenary began with Mayors' Night at the Tribune on Boston Common on July 16th and continued until September 5th. Never in the history of the country have such numbers of people assembled evening after evening. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand were present to see the final pageant, "The Soul of America."

The Plan of Organization

Early in 1930, the Boston Tercentenary Committee appointed a sub-committee on pageantry, with the following members: Susan Lee, Ida Fendel, Frederick J. Soule, Eva Whiting White, chairman. In March, the committee presented to Mayor James M. Curley its suggestions, namely, that a succession of programs be given at the Tribune on the Common and at the Playstead at Franklin Park.

There would have been nothing unusual in such a series of events had it not been that the plan was centered about four ideas: first, that there should be presented visually the history of Boston and the developments in that history which have stimulated the growth of democratic government throughout the world; second, that as many varied interests as possible should participate in the programs; third, that the evenings should be of such a character that Boston would demonstrate to itself its latent talent embedded in those arts that are welded in the worthy dramatic performance and in the fine concert; and fourth, that to the demonstration of our native art should be added the demonstration of the genius of our foreign-born citizens. An appropriation of \$8,000.00 was made to further the work of the committee in meeting the expenses of transportation, costuming, stage hands, and professional assistants. The committee served without compensation. Community Service, Inc., of Boston gave the services of Doris M. Celley, who organized the participants, and George H. Beaulieu, a "Y. D." man, the youngest of seven brothers who saw service in France, was engaged as the technical expert.

The work of the Pageant Committee was placed by the Mayor under the immediate supervision of the Director of Public Celebrations, J. Philip O'Connell, to whose mastery of detail the success of the season is due, as well as to Frank Howland, who took charge of the lighting and stage equipment.

The clear evenings of the summer, in a season of unusual weather, enabled the program to move forward with few changes,—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at the Tribune, and Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the Roxbury-Dorchester district at Franklin Park. Only three postponements were found necessary in connection with the thirty-one evenings.

As soon as the plans of the Pageant Committee were announced, they met with enthusiastic response from both the press and the public. On the opening night, Mayors' Night, the 3,500 seats provided by the city were taken by seven o'clock for the eight-thirty o'clock performance. That night, as well as on the succeeding nights, thousands stood from two to two hours and a half in rapt attention. The rounds of applause showed how closely the action on the stage was followed. Boston can be proud of many things but especially proud of the courtesy and intelligence of her people en masse.

The mayors of New England were the guests of the city on July 16th. The presiding officer was the Honorable John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the municipal Tercentenary committee. The welcome and address of the evening were given by His Honor, the Mayor, James M. Curley. As indicative of the unity that has marked the celebration, members from the following choirs joined in a Liberty Chorus—St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church, Trinity Church, the Dudley Street Baptist Church and the La Salle Seminary Music School. Mr. John E. Daniels, Jr., was the choir leader.

The Historical Celebrations Begin

It was on this evening that the historical presentations began. In tableaux were shown the

first Americans—the American Indians, as excerpts from Bryant's poem *Thanatopsis*, and from Longfellow's poem, *Hiawatha*, were read. Then came "A Puritan Family" followed by "Paul Revere's Ride." The finale was "George Washington, the first President of the United States." As the audience joined in singing *The Star-Spangled Banner*, at the close of the evening, a kind of reverence for the occasion seemed to sweep over those who were present. Next morning, the papers carried such captions as "The Public Now at School in City Celebrations." In truth that was so, for on succeeding nights there were shown our national and local heroes and many a scene out of the heart of our national experience.

The first evening at Franklin Park came on July 29th when Alexander Brin presided and the Honorable John F. Fitzgerald gave the address of the occasion. The Liberty Chorus sang and the tableaux that were shown on the Common on Mayors' Night were repeated.

The first complete pageant of the summer was given by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. It was called "The Newsboy" and was presented under the direction of Hazel Albertson, assisted by Albert H. Davis and Vera W. Hill. There was a real significance in banding together "newsies" from all over the city in a performance of such historical importance. The pageant told the story of the carrying of news from the beginning of history. Mercury was shown and the runners of ancient days: the heralds of the Romans and the messengers of kings: Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, appeared to the life. Then came the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony with the Town Crier, to be followed by printing in the New World and the first American newspaper, *The Boston Newsletter*, 1700. Benjamin Franklin was greeted by much hand-clapping when he appeared, as the first American newsboy, 1720, distributing *The New England Courant*, as were certain other illustrious newsboys such as Adolph Ochs, now chief owner of the *New York Times*, Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the famous Philadelphia publishing house, and Thomas Edison, himself, once a newsboy.

July 30th was "Navy Night." Captain Benyaurd P. Wygant, in charge of the Naval R. O. T. C. at Harvard University, and who, during the World War commanded a destroyer that operated from Queenstown, Ireland, was in charge of the personnel. On Navy Night the tableaux were as follows:

Tableau I.—Neptune, the friend of sailors

Tableau II.—John Paul Jones, commander of the "Bon Homme Richard," who in 1778 captured sixteen ships of the enemy in six weeks.

Tableau III.—Stephen Decatur

Tableau IV.—Captain James Lawrence. As this scene faded from sight, every one present on Boston Common knew that the War of 1812 brought forth many heroes and that it was Lawrence who, when mortally wounded, uttered those famous words, "Don't give up the ship."

Tableau V.—Oliver Hazzard Perry, whose "We have met the enemy and they are ours" rang throughout the nation.

Tableau VI.—"The Constitution"—the matriarch of the American Navy and the vessel that has been preserved as a result of the generous contributions of men, women and children throughout the country.

Then, on August 1st, came "Radio Night," when developments in the scientific and mechanical fields were shown. This program, with the accompanying musical numbers, was under the auspices of Will Dodge of WEEI—the Edison Company. There appeared Benjamin Franklin, this time as the discoverer of electricity. Then came the laying of the first cable; the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, professor at Boston University 1874-5; the use of electricity in lighting; and finally, "The Radio."

One of the most telling evenings in the historical series was that of August 11th, when the pageant, "The Bean Pot," was presented by the Playground Department of the School Committee of the City of Boston—Nathaniel Young, director, and Julia Murphy, supervisor. The author of the pageant was Marjorie F. Murphy. Three hundred and seventy boys and girls from many districts took part. This pageant brought out the chief historical episodes from the signing of the Mayflower Compact to the close of the World War. No child who took part in the performance will forget the Tercentenary.

In the early days of this country, the history of the French and of the early settlers from England was closely intertwined so it was but fitting that one of the historical evenings should tell the story. Therefore, on August 29th, "France and the New World" was presented by a committee, under the chairmanship of Cyrille Chiasson and by a cast of French heritage. The director and author of the pageant was Marie Eugenie Jobin. The period of time covered was from 1523, when

Francis I. of France assigned Verrazano to the mission of exploring the New World, to 1781—the date of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in the glory of which both Lafayette and Washington shared.

On the Tribune, Cartier appeared—1534; then Champlain exploring America in 1604. The first French settlers landed on this continent in 1617, and in 1620 came Priscilla Molines, with the Pilgrims—the French girl whose romance with John Alden has been woven into an American folk story. Then, in 1639, the French missionaries—priests and nuns—arrived. From 1669-1682 La Salle and Frontenac play their part in American history. 1683 sees French Huguenots in Boston. Paul Revere, our Revolutionary hero, was presented as a Huguenot. Evangeline and Gabriel Lajeunesse and the deportation of the Arcadians were shown, and, finally, the coming of Lafayette.

"The Soul of America," an historical pageant-drama, closed the series of evenings. Many of the programs, as here outlined, as well as the musical evenings and the evenings in charge of the racial groups, were repeated at Franklin Park.

Music a Memorable Feature

As to music, every effort was made to see that the events scheduled reached a high point of artistic excellence. The bands and orchestras that accompanied the pageants were chosen with care. The singing of the choruses will long be remembered, as will, also, the native songs as given by the foreign-born societies.

An impressive program of religious and secular music was given on July 28th by the Lassell Seminary Music School. Compositions of Chadwick, Foote, Mascagni, Beach, Praetorius, Bach, Mendelssohn, and Handel were sung by 200 voices under the leadership of Mr. Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music.

On July 31st at Franklin Park and on August 4 on the Common, Henry Gideon, organist at the Temple Adath Israel, arranged a rarely beautiful program, finely interpreted by soloists from the Temple choir and by the choir itself.

On August 1st the Will Dodge Orchestra gave a concert at the Tribune at which compositions by Meyerbeer, Herbert, Hosmer and Schubert were played. Also, three interesting early American Airs were sung:

(a) Chester—1778—*Song of the Revolution*, a song popular in its day and sung by our early patriots in their homes and at camp.

(b) Mitcham—1791. (Worcester Collection of Sacred Harmony.)

(c) Sheep in Clusters. (Early American. Harmonized by Samuel Endicott.)

On July 23rd, on the Common, and on August 26th at Franklin Park, the chorus from the Italian Opera Club—Mme. Emilia Ippolito, director, sang excerpts from *Aida*, *I Pagliacci*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and *Rigoletto*.

The singing of the Polish Lira chorus on Polish Night brought out the fact that there are few musical organizations in the community that equal this mixed chorus. Their leader, Anthony Nurczynski, proved a musician of a high order.

Scarcely one, of an audience of 25,000 people, stirred during the concert of the Negro Chorus on September 5th, while thunderous applause greeted the singing of certain spirituals by a male quartette, the members of which had been carefully chosen for the equality of tone value of their voices. Mention must also be made of the fine singing of Mme. Dorothy Richardson, the organizer and leader of the musical groups that appeared.

One of the most successful evenings was that under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus when a charming musical comedy, *Priscilla*, was given. The singing and acting were admirable. The performance was a contribution, indeed, to the program of the summer. Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer, was chairman of the occasion.

The Contribution of Racial Groups

Fifty years ago our population was homogeneous. Today Boston is a cosmopolitan city whose future rests upon the interplay of many races. Each race has its unique contribution to make and since the heritage of each race makes its contribution possible, the Tercentenary Pageant Committee, in planning the evenings devoted to the racial groups, decided to present certain phases of their history exactly as American history had been presented, and to combine with the historical presentations the folk dance and folk music.

The first of those evenings came on July 25th, under the auspices of Rev. J. Zelechivsky. It was Ukrainian Night. The quick response of the audience as the first of the 150 participants, dressed in their native costume, stepped to the platform proved how popular the evenings were to be. The presiding officer, Peter Grogzinsky, told the audi-

ence that 40,000,000 Ukrainians dwelt in South-eastern Europe and that they are a people who possess a high culture. His statement that during the years of oppression by the Russians their national consciousness had been kept alive in their poetry, folk songs and folk dancing, was a telling background to the program that followed, which consisted of *Memories from the Highlands*, a folk sketch; folk songs and Cossack dancing. This program also met with a most cordial response at Franklin Park on August 5th.

German Night was arranged by the United German Societies of Boston, of which Jacob Reiss was general chairman. Mrs. Erdine Tredennick Oedell directed the mixed chorus, while Mr. Benjamin Guckenberger led the male chorus. Mr. Joseph Schreiber directed the gymnastic exhibition given by the ladies' and men's classes of the Boston Turnverein, Deutscher Arbeiter Turnverein and Malden Turnverein. The original Y. D. Band under Gerald Frazee, which led the Yankee Division during the World War, played.

Boston can well be proud of the qualities exemplified by this race.

Next came Polish Night—John Grim, chairman—which was an evening of folk dancing and of choral singing, with tenor solos from the opera *Halka* by St. Moniuska sung by M. Kawczynski and a soprano solo from the same opera by Mme. Nurczynski. This was an evening of high excellence.

Scottish Night—William C. Ross, chairman—proved so popular that at several points the program was stopped by bursts of applause. Tableaux followed the playing of the bagpipes, the Highland Fling and Sword Dance and the rare singing of Edward MacHugh. The tableaux were *The Fiery Cross*; *Prayer Before the Battle of Bannockburn*; *Mary, Queen of Scots*; *Robert Burns*; *Comin' Thru the Rye* and *Auld Lang Syne*.

One of the most colorful evenings in the series was arranged by the Armenian Committee—Captain Sarkis Zartarian, chairman. On this evening,



FROM MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS: BOSTON TERCENTENARY

the audience was privileged to hear the *Hymn to Massachusetts*, words by Clara Endicott Sears, music composed by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, sung by Mme. Rose Zulalian. The feature of the occasion was an historical pageant which presented the heroes of Armenia, showed different epochs in civilization and presented Armenia's contribution to the world. Dr. H. Zovickian directed the pageant.

The Norwegian contribution to the program consisted of musical numbers and a series of telling tableaux given at Franklin Park, under the direction of Dr. E. Nyman Figved. Dr. A. N. Gilbertson, also, gave a brief review of Norwegian history before the tableaux were presented. The tableaux are listed herewith: *Lief Erickson*, *St. Olaf* (the patron saint of Norway), *Bjornstjerne Bjornson* (lyric poet and composer of the Norwegian national anthem), *Henrik Ibsen* (father of modern drama), *Edward Grieg* (the great composer), *Captain Roald Amundsen*.

Lithuanian Night at the Playstead was in charge of Vincent A. Jenkins. John Dirwallis conducted the Gabija Choir. Perhaps no program of the summer had more value, as the history of Lithuania is not generally known. That history was unfolded through:

Tableau I.—Grand Duke Vitautas, who led Lithuania to freedom, and under whose rule Lithuania reached the zenith of her power. Her territory at that time extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Tableau II.—Vincas Kudirka, composer of the National Anthem

Tableau III.—A Lithuanian School

Tableau IV.—A Shrine. (Lithuania is deeply religious)

Tableau V.—The Bride. (At a wedding a whole Lithuanian town shares in the joy)

Tableau VI.—The Lithuanians of America presented their heritage to the country.

Syrian Night drew a vast throng to the Common when it was announced that a pageant depicting the religious foundation of the Old and the New Testament would be presented. The evening was in charge of Rt. Rev. Archimandrite Peter Abouzeid. The episodes shown were:

1. Creation of Man
2. Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden
3. Murder of Abel by Cain and the Banishment of Cain
4. The Flood—Noah and the Ark

5. Moses—The Ten Commandments

6. Birth of Christianity

7. Spreading the Gospel throughout the world. The chorus sang beautifully the Syrian-Lebanese hymn, *Thanksgiving to God*.

On International Night ten nationalities were represented. The stage was a riot of color. Outstanding in the evening's program—judged by the reactions of the audience—was the singing of a group of Swedish songs by Maude Erickson. Each nationality had had its evening. On this night, they joined as one in honor of the founding of Boston. It was a memorable gathering.

On September 5th, when the Negro program was presented, fully 30,000 people must have assembled. The program was arranged by Mme. Dorothy Richardson and was gripping in its effectiveness. There was scarcely a sound on the Common when the first tableau was shown—the death of Crispus Attucks, whose monument stands only a few rods beyond, through the spirituals *I'm a Rollin'*; *Keep Me From Sinking Down*; *Walk Together, Children*, to the tableaux which reproduced the Shaw Monument, showed Harnet Tubman, then Lincoln, and ended with a tableau in which living colored veterans of '61 posed. Then came the spiritual *Bear Your Burdens*, followed by *The Star-Spangled Banner*. It was an evening long to be remembered and ended the summer series.

"The Soul of America"

The Pageant Committee swung into action again when it helped to organize Division VII of the greatest of Parades on September 17th—the division of Racial Groups. What had been shown on the Common and at Franklin Park was presented in a succession of floats designed with the same artistry as had been shown in the preceding months and with the same fine posing and massing of gorgeous costumes. And, finally, on September 19 there was presented "The Soul of America" written by Marion Lord Tarbox and developed as a cooperative responsibility by the Young Men's Christian Association and Community Service. By eight o'clock there seemed to be scarcely standing room left on the Common. Perhaps the evening can best be described by quotations from the press:

"'The Soul of America' is a wonderful story of a wonderful country, a most vivid and thrilling visualization of a Great Dream come true.

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A Harvest Festival

BY MARION HOLBROOK

The following festival may be produced indoors against a plain curtain or out-of-doors with a background of autumn foliage.

The Festival Outline

I Dance of the Autumn Leaves

Dancers wearing brilliant autumn leaf costumes enter, right and left, and frolic together in a swift, swirling dance. At the end of their dance the Harvest Goddess is seen approaching. The dancers hail her coming and several go off to escort her. She is a tall, beautiful girl, wearing a Grecian robe and carrying a horn of plenty. She joins the leaves in a stately dance. At the close the leaves go off as though blown by sudden gusts. The Goddess remains.

II. The Gleaners

The chanting of the *Te Deum* is heard and the Harvest Goddess, with a gesture of gracious dignity, beckons to the approaching gleaners and then slowly goes off as they come on, carrying their sheaves and stooping to pick up stray bits of grain. The angelus sounds. All stand with bowed heads for a moment and then continue their slow progress across the stage and off. The chanting continues until they have passed out of sight.

III. Old English Harvest Revels

The harvest Goddess enters and gayly beckons to a large group of English boys and girls who enter, dancing, skipping and shouting, as she goes off. Each carries some fall fruit or vegetable—a pumpkin, a squash or a basket of grapes or apples. A pile of sheaves is arranged at center back and the Queen of the Harvest is carried in on the shoulders of two swains who seat her on this throne. Lively harvest songs are sung throughout the scene. The boys and girls place their harvest tribute at the feet of the Queen, then, standing in groups and couples, they continue their singing. At the close they take up their gifts and sheaves and carry their Queen off amid the shouts and cheers of the revellers.

IV. Pilgrim Procession

The Goddess enters to the soft off-stage singing of the Thanksgiving Hymn and summons the Pilgrims, leaving the stage as they enter. They come slowly, singing, and group themselves as a chorus. At the close of their hymn they leave, continuing their singing until they are out of sight.

V The Husking Bee

"The Arkansas Traveler" is heard off-stage. Hailed by the Harvest Goddess, men and women in pioneer costumes enter in a noisy, laughing throng. Several men who bring up the rear carry bushel baskets of corn which they empty in piles at center back. They begin husking, singing American folk-songs as they work. Some form a semi-circle around the corn, facing the audience. Others gather in groups, left and right, so that the stage is well covered. Others move about, greeting their friends in pantomime. Young girls gather and whisper secrets. The young men watch them furtively. The singing is continued throughout this scene. As much interesting pantomime as possible should be worked in, so that one seems to be looking in on an old fashioned husking bee, rather than a formal entertainment. If possible, there should be a fiddler.

A shout is heard as one of the girls holds up a red ear. She darts away from the husking group and is pursued by a young man who follows her off-stage. They come back immediately to join the dance for which the husking is deserted. The people may be divided in groups for the dancing, one following another in quick succession, the music growing faster and faster and the dance taking on almost a pagan spirit. At the close, the dancers go off in couples, the men with their arms about their partners' waists.

Production Notes

*Autumn Leaf Dance**

The dancers skip in, right and left, carrying great bunches of golden rod and autumn leaves,

*By Madeline Stevens

or baskets of fruit and autumn leaves. After skipping about in gay fashion they form a circle.

I Step right, swing left, step left, swing right—and repeat all, three steps toward center and raise arms high with flowers or baskets. Repeat step, swing four times and take three steps back, lowering arms as they go.

II Turn and face as partners in single circle formation. Step, swing right—left—right—left, facing partners. Step forward, changing place with partners, and repeat back to place.

III Return to circle facing center. Boys go forward three steps and place branches on ground at center, take three steps back to place and make a complete turn in place. Girls go forward and repeat same.

IV Boys skip four steps in and pick up a branch—four steps back to place. Girls skip four steps to center, pick up branch and skip back. Girls stand still and wave branches while boys skip in and out around entire circle of girls, and then back to original place. Girls repeat same.

V Partners join inside hands and hold branches with outside hands. They skip once around together and dance ends.

If folk music is desired for this dance, use "Harvest Dance" in *Folk Dance Music* by Burchenal and Crampton. Published by G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd Street, New York. \$1.00.

Music of a more modern type which may be used is "The Dance of the Old Woman's Shoe" from *Lord Byron of Broadway*. Published by Charles H. Ditson and Company, 8 East 34th Street, New York. \$40.

*Old Rustic Dance**

This dance is performed by the leaves and the Harvest Goddess. The dancers form several circles, depending on the number participating. The Harvest Goddess stands in the middle of the circle at the center of the stage and does the steps indicated for the other dancers in place, holding her cornucopia high.

I Step, swing right—step, swing left and repeat. (Four times in all.)

Pas de bourre† right, pas de bourre left.

Repeat entire step.

Appropriate modern music is "Gavotte" (Mignon) by A. Thomas. It may be purchased from either Ditson or Schirmer and costs fifteen cents. If folk music is desired "Polonaise" from *Folk*

Dance Music, described elsewhere in this bulletin, is excellent.

II Face partner in single circle.

Pas de bourre right, pas de bourre left.

Step, swing with partner, four times in place.

Repeat pas de bourre right and left.

Step, swing four times forward to new partner.

Repeat second step with three new partners and return to circle, repeating first step as finish.

Costumes

Autumn leaf crepe paper can be obtained from the Dennison Manufacturing Company, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York. Ragged pieces of this paper sewn to a plain brown cheese cloth slip make a charming costume. Dennison's will also supply directions for making the horn of plenty. The booklet containing directions can be had for five cents.

The Harvest Goddess wears a Grecian robe of corn-colored material. Cheese cloth drapes gracefully and may be used for this costume.

The Gleaners

Millet paintings will furnish costume suggestions for this episode. The *Te Deum* found in the Episcopal hymnal may be used. Crepe paper is excellent material for the sheaves.

Old English Harvest Revels

The English country lads wear knee breeches with a white shirt open at the neck. A ruffle of white material is basted on the cuff so that it falls well over the hand. A narrow ribbon is tied in a bow at the wrist and a sash of the same color may be knotted carelessly at the left hip.

The girls' costume consists of a plain waist with short sleeves, a bodice and a full, rather short skirt with panniers. A white kerchief and a small white apron complete the costume.

The following folk-songs are suggested for this episode: "One Man Shall Mow My Meadow," "The Jolly Plough Boy," "I Will Give My Love an Apple," "Farmyard Song," and "The Painful Plough." These songs can be purchased in single edition, eight cents each, from the H. W. Gray Company, 159 East 48th Street, New York.

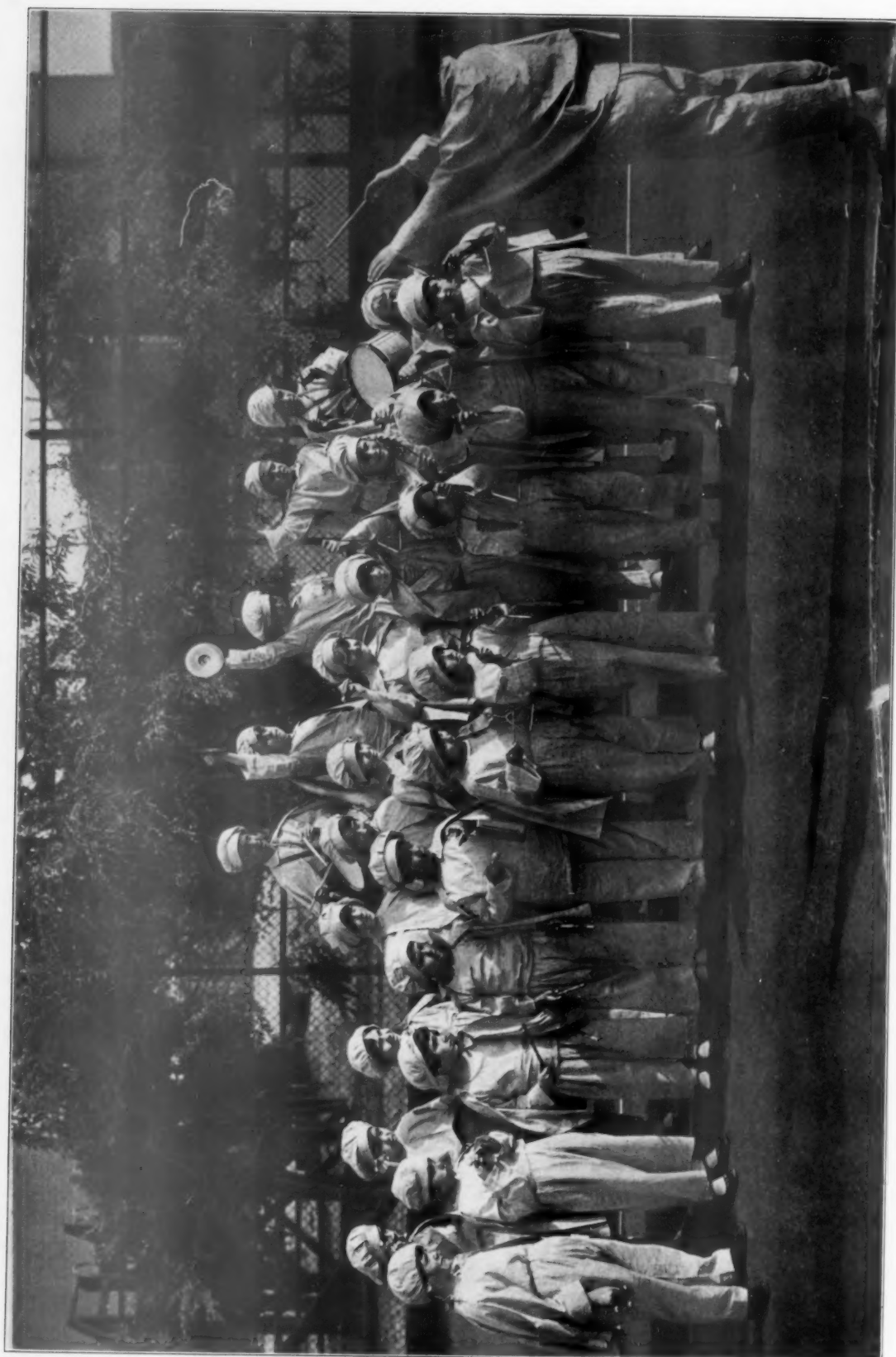
The Pilgrims

They wear the familiar Pilgrim costume. Their hymn, "Thanksgiving Prayer," is found in *Twice*

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*By Madeline Stevens.

†A pas de bourre is done in the following way: step right, bend left knee behind right, step right and swing left.



TOY SYMPHONY, FATHER CROWLEY PLAYGROUND, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

"Music in the Air"

On the San Francisco Playgrounds

The San Francisco, California, Playground Commission may well be proud of the music program developed on the municipal playgrounds since the organization of a special music department in February, 1928. Since that date the department has grown to include 25 definitely organized groups meeting weekly under trained leadership. There were during the year 14,580 people taking part in some form of musical activity.

The development of the work is described in an article entitled *Music in the Air*, by Marie V. Foster, Supervisor of Music, which appears in the July issue of the *San Francisco Municipal Record*:

The instrument that is common to us all is, of course, the voice, and it is with that medium that our most extensive work has been done. Sixteen children's choruses have been formed, and instruction has been given in singing under a director, with attention to details, such as correct breathing, attack, enunciation, posture and other simple rules. All the time we have tried to use only worth-while material, and our music has not only been recreational, but educational as well.

Adult Glee Clubs

The adult glee clubs have, in most instances, been doing more advanced work. There has been one group of Italian boys who have met regularly, a quartet of Chinese sisters and three organized glee clubs of business girls. The supervisor has been able to arrange free vocal lessons for some of these groups, and at least six members have availed themselves of this opportunity. The quartet of Chinese girls have become very much in demand and are now doing professional work.

The Toy Symphony

One of the most popular forms of music activity is the toy symphony or rhythm band. Our band is composed of two drums, one xylophone, eleven bells, eight triangles, three tamborines, three cymbals, four bird whistles, five sand blocks and a piano accompaniment. Charts are used which

show the beat on which each instrument is to be played. In the winter time class attendance is fairly regular, and the children learn to play from memory. The music used is *El Capitan* by Sousa, *Le Secret* by Gautier, *Star-Spangled Banner*, *Minuet* by Beethoven, and other such numbers. The children thus learn rhythm and at the same time learn good music.

During the winter five playgrounds had toy symphony as a part of their regular program, meeting once a week, with an average attendance of 25 on each playground. The children attended class instruction regularly and were able to perfect several numbers to play at various entertainments. Some of these were the Food Show in the Civic Auditorium, a program at the Emporium Auditorium, a Laguna Honda Home program, numerous individual playground programs, and on the Playground Music Week program at the High School of Commerce Auditorium, a picked band of 40 players gave three numbers most creditably.

This summer the program has been varied by placing the toy symphony on five new playgrounds. The response has been splendid, and the average attendance has grown to 35. There are both boys and girls in the orchestra, and the ages range from five years to twelve years. On one playground the attendance is so large that there are not instruments enough to go around, and the children take turns playing. Discipline never enters into the program, for everyone is having such a good time, they have no time for anything else. Plans are being made for this coming year whereby more playgrounds may be accommodated, thus enabling us to have a picked band of at least 100 pieces.

Harmonica Band Popular

Another popular group is the harmonica band. Our department has organized four of these during the year. In a recent city-wide harmonica contest two of our boys ranked among the first in a large group of contestants. There has been one playground orchestra organized by the department. This group has not only played for their own informal parties, but played all the music at their May Fete this year.

The Supervisor of Music has worked closely with the Supervisor of Educational Dramatics, and together they have given two large city-wide productions, the Annual Fall Festival at the Civic Auditorium and the first Annual May Music Week program. Aside from this, the Music Department has furnished incidental numbers for many programs, given there, operettas and selected music for various dances and pageants.

Many new groups are in the process of organization for the new year, and it is the aim of this department to reach as many as possible, and, as Dr. Eliot says, to give every child a "chance to the greatest joy in life—the art of music."

Following the Piper in Elmira

The children of the Elmira playgrounds followed the piper last summer, but with happy results.

Realizing the need for music on the playgrounds, the City Recreation Commission appointed a capable instructor who has specialized in rhythm orchestras to organize these groups on the playgrounds. The result surpassed all expectations. As many as 60 children enrolled in one orchestra, and from 13 playgrounds 10 orchestras were formed, the three smaller playgrounds combining with the larger ones.

Only one set of percussion instruments was used. This included drums, tamborines, cymbals, triangles, sticks, wood blocks, sand blocks, castanets, bells, jingle cloggs and bird whistles. A piano, it was felt, was essential to carry the melody. A "Tom Thumb" piano proved just the thing, and arrangements were made to convey both the piano and the instruments to locations where concerts were scheduled. Recitals were given once a week at one of the playgrounds, and city officials and parents were urged, through invitations of unique design, to attend. For these concerts the director selected favorite marches, well-known airs, waltzes and semi-classical tunes. The concert was not limited to orchestra selections alone, for dancing and singing were included on the program.

As a culmination of the summer season, a playground finale was given on the center playgrounds. As the number of children was too great to permit of massing them in one large orchestra to take part in this final entertainment, a "Tom Thumb" orchestra was organized which was com-

posed of the best players selected from the 10 playground groups.

Playground Music In Houston

A bulletin issued by the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department suggests that creative music should be encouraged on the playground.

"Drums may be made of cheese crates, wooden nail keys, wooden mixing bowl, flower pots and candy buckets, etc. Discarded drum heads may be used, or heavy paper or cloth shellacked will serve. In case skins are used, first soak the drum head in water, then place it over the top of the bucket and draw it as tight as possible and tie it in place. Then place thumb tacks around it to hold it in place when the string is removed. Attractive Indian designs may be painted on the top. Tuning glasses with water to the eight notes of the scales will prove a delightful experiment. Xylophones may be made from hard wood, such as poplar or mahogany. These, with flageolettes and ocarinos, make an interesting ensemble."

The bulletin suggests the use of the flageolette on the playground. This instrument, which resembles a fife, may be secured for about 15 cents. The fingering can be mastered in a few lessons, and after this any piece may be easily played. Children should be encouraged to create their own melodies and to bring them written out on paper to each class.

Why Not Bands and Orchestras on the Playground?

The results of the experiments in the organization of music groups conducted last summer on city playgrounds of Cincinnati have demonstrated to the Public Recreation Commission the feasibility of bands and orchestras as a feature of the program. Under the leadership of Harry F. Glore, supervisor of community music, three groups were promoted—a boys' band, a boys' orchestra and a girls' orchestra. In spite of the intense heat, the attendance at the rehearsals of the band averaged more than 80 per cent of those enrolled, while the orchestra's attendance for both groups was nearly 100 per cent. Each group met once a week for a rehearsal of two hours.

The groups combined for a concert at the Cincinnati Zoo Opera House on August 28 and later
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Adventures in Art Appreciation

Color and design, fineness of workmanship, all the factors that make for beauty in art, have their appeal for young and old, and the more recreation workers can do to provide satisfaction for this universal desire to create beauty, the more fully will they be meeting human needs.

Their Own Paintings

The August *Midmonthly Survey* tells of an exhibition of paintings done in the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House in New York City, under the direction of Erika Giovanna Klien. Less than a year ago, Miss Klien came to Stuyvesant House from Vienna. In that short period she has helped the neighborhood people, ranging from four-year-olds to grandparents, from the college-bred to the illiterate, from the gifted to the just normal, to produce a collection of paintings which is amazing in quantity, quality and variety. The spontaneity, the use of color, the directness and simplicity of design, make the work of the younger groups especially interesting. These children paint from themselves and not according to rules devised by adult standards.

The classes in painting—as well as in the other arts and crafts and in dancing—are not free except to those who cannot pay. Those who can afford to, carry to a certain extent the expenses of those who cannot.

A Circulating Library of Pictures

The Western Community House of Philadelphia this spring inaugurated for the children of its neighborhood a circulating library of pictures, a miscellany of copies of moderns and classics and a few modern originals. The pictures themselves were donated and frames were purchased for a few cents apiece in second-hand stores and made over to fit by the older children of the House. For two cents each child may choose a picture to take home and keep it for a week; upon its return another may be taken out. The plan was immediately received with enthusiasm by the children, and its success has continued.

The Children's Art Center

Embryo artists on the lower East Side of Manhattan have in the Children's Art Center a place

where in the midst of artistic surroundings whatever talent they may have has untrammelled opportunity for development.

With the vision of Albert J. Kennedy, in charge of the University Settlement, where the center is located, and under the direction of Fitzroy Carrington, internationally known Curator of Art, a committee of six provided the funds to equip the center and to maintain it for one year with a Curator in charge to answer such questions as the children who come to draw wish to ask.

On entering the attractive room it is easy to understand why the children of the neighborhood find inspiration to express themselves. The walls are hung with pictures by famous artists, and in cases and on the table are beautiful pieces of pottery, figures in bronze and an unusually interesting and artistic collection of wood carvings. In order to interest the children in creating wooden characters of their own, H. M. Leming, a Norwegian, whose carvings were displayed for the benefit of the children, came to the Center and demonstrated to them how, with the simplest of tools, a small piece of wood could become a group of singers, some old sailors, a bear or a tea party.

Tables and correct posture chairs are provided for the children who, when and as they wish, draw pictures either with pencil or crayons. The Center is open both afternoons and evenings, and is constantly in use by children between the ages of four and nineteen. A genuine interest is taken in their drawings, and from time to time exhibits are held in order that they may gradually come to recognize true merit in each other's work. Since the opening of the Center early in the year it has been most gratifying to note the progress many have made.

The purpose of the Center is to encourage an active interest and an appreciation of the arts of line, form and color. So that the children will become familiar with the work of classic masters of drawings, engravings, paintings and sculpture, through the courtesy of those interested, examples are placed on display. Well designed pottery, textiles, metal work, furniture and other craft products are also brought to their attention.

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AT THE ROOF GARDEN RECREATION SCHOOL CONDUCTED BY THE JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

A Summer Roof Garden Recreation School

PHILIP L. SEMAN

General Director Jewish People's Institute of Chicago

In the congested districts in our metropolitan cities, during the summer period particularly, there is much need for planning activity and program for children who as a general rule are left to their own resources in the streets and alleys, with companionship and leadership that most often is more disastrous than beneficial.

Some years ago the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, situated in the Lawndale district, a community of about one-quarter of a million people, introduced a summer recreation and play school on the roof garden of its building. This community center, built at a cost of over \$1,000,000, is provided with an adequate roof garden, which serves the purposes of the play school during the summer months between the hours of 9 and 6 daily. The same roof garden is used for the benefit of the adults of the community at night, providing concerts, dances, theatrical performances, lectures, entertainments and for general social gatherings.

This school has been conducted three consecutive summers. Ambitions of the children are discovered and brought to the surface by carefully planned projects used as incentives. The child, naturally imaginative and creative, is in this way given the opportunity of expression. In this school each child is regarded as an individual with unlimited possibilities, and by conscientious work and effort on the part of the play leaders, the best parts of the child's nature are revealed.

Age Interests Served

The school serves approximately 300 children. These are divided into four groups—first, the kindergarten group, ranging in ages from four to six; group two, children from seven to nine; group three, nine to twelve, and finally group four, children from twelve to fifteen. The kindergarten group meets from nine to twelve, the recreation school from one to four, and the hours from four to six are used for the development of group life in the clubs.

In the kindergarten, 45 minutes are devoted to free play, 15 to conversation, 20 to games, 40 to

refreshments and rest, 15 to rhythms and 30 minutes to definite group activity. As a result of proper stimuli, original stories, games, poems, songs and most valuable ideas are obtained from the children. In group two, ranging in age from seven to nine, 30 minutes are devoted to free play, 15 to conversation, 30 to supervised games, 15 to recess, 30 to rhythms and dramatization and 60 minutes to definite group activity. These groups do not rotate. Each works on its own project. For rhythms and dramatization the supervisor works with the set program in view. Definite group activities in various groups differ. The aim of the project may be the same, but the work is divided according to difficulty. Some of it includes woodcraft, miniature furniture building, clay modeling and art. The girls' group includes in its program clay modeling, easy handiwork, such as bags and basketry, singing and dramatization. Group three devotes 60 minutes to woodcraft, 60 to art and clay work, another 60 to songs and dramatization and 30 minutes to cardboard construction and the compiling of notebooks.

Excursions to Points of Interest

One day a week the children are invited to Ravinia Park, nationally known as one of the outstanding open air opera parks in the country. Ravinia is about 25 miles from Chicago and the children are taken in groups to spend the day there and to enjoy the children's concert presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. They are also taken to places of civic interest, such as the Field Museum, the Buckingham Fountain, Soldiers' Field, the Shedd Aquarium, the Navy Pier, to the parks and forest preserves of the community and on a general tour of the lake front. The reaction of both the parents and the children toward these outings is shown when the children return bubbling over with enthusiasm and asking, "May we soon go again?" The parents are elated over the fact that the children return with a store of properly given educational information and happiness.

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City Planning Ages Old

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAM GREGG

Landscape Architect, Berkeley, California

Some of our so-called modern methods and ideas with reference to city planning are not new or even original with us. The history of city planning will take us back to the little town of Kahun in Egypt, 2500 B. C., which provides one of the earliest examples yet discovered of a town plan and shows a pre-designed pattern formed by organized groups of buildings unified by thoroughfares. It was laid out in regular blocks to house the builders of one of the pyramids. Many other Egyptian towns were laid out according to some very definite scheme. We also have some knowledge of the cities in the Mesopotamian plain, showing that they were laid out so as to provide a processional way, a broad, straight thoroughfare, along which the image of the god could be borne.

Passing on over this early history rapidly, we note that the Greeks copied Babylonian plans; that fine cities were selected upon which a group of beautiful buildings were located, which, in the case of Athens, were approached by a long, broad, stately street, climbing a terraced hillside.

We also note that Hippodamus in the fifth century introduced the principle of wide streets; that architects paid particular attention to the grouping of public and semi-public buildings, and that building regulations as we refer to them today were thought of and established in those early times.

Going on, we find the Roman forum copies after the Greek agora and in this way uniform planning may be traced from Asia Minor to Western Britain, from the Alps to the Sahara. Considering the history of progress of city planning in the new world, particularly here in California and this western coast, it is interesting to note the influence of Spain.

History tells us that the King of Spain decreed, July 3, 1573, certain regulations be followed in the establishment of towns and cities in the new world. In this decree wise and far-sighted principles were set forth to govern such matters as street widths, arcades, civic centers, orientation

of buildings, and even "use districts" are mentioned. We find that business was to face on a plaza whose proportions were very definitely specified; that obnoxious activities and their like were to be relegated to the "lower end of town." Streets were to be so planned that if a town should increase considerably in size it would meet with no obstructions which might disfigure what had already been built. Sufficient open space was to be left so that as the town grew, it could always spread in a symmetrical manner.

This brief résumé shows that all we have to do is to apply some of the old fundamental principles of community planning to the solution of some of our modern problems.

Landscape to date has been a very important factor in the health, prosperity and happiness of the human race from time immemorial, and it will continue to be an important factor as long as civilization exists. The improvement of the grounds, therefore, in a landscape way around our public and semi-public buildings will add materially to the civic beauty of the community as a whole, while the landscape improvement of the homes of men in these communities will become important detailed factors in the city ensemble.

"In the old days play was looked upon as a necessary evil for children, something which was at best a waste of time and which generally came as a reward for accomplishment. Parents put up with play as a sort of preparation for adult activity. Sometimes it was even looked down upon as an indulgence of soft-hearted parents or teachers.

"The new conception is that play is a form of necessary education. Play is both work and education. It gives the child mastery over materials and equipment; it develops him socially by teaching him to share his toys and it widens his scope of experimentation."—Mrs. Marion M. Miller, Child Study Association of America.

Notes on Outdoor Games

Tin Can Bowling

Tin can bowling is a very popular game on the South Pasadena, California, playgrounds. The game is played by rolling a croquet ball down a level space for about 20 feet. At the end of this distance the ground is sloped up slightly and six ordinary quart cans are placed in the ground, one inside a circle of five. The object is to roll the ball into the cans, a special effort being made to roll it in the central can, which counts five points for the successful bowler. One point is allowed for a ball rolling into any of the other cans.

Paddle Tennis with Home-Made Equipment

"Make your own equipment," is the suggestion of the Westchester County Recreation Commission in bringing the game of Paddle Tennis to the attention of workers throughout the county. "The game is very much like ping pong, being played with a wooden paddle but it is played on the ground over a net or rope stretched across the court about two feet above the ground. An old tennis ball or any ball ranging in size from that of a hand ball to a tennis ball may be used. The small sponge balls sold in 5 and 10 cent stores are very satisfactory. The paddles may be made of wood one half inch thick, preferably of 3-play panel board. They can be cut out by the boys with a coping saw. The face of the paddle should measure about 7 inches on its front axis and 10 inches on its long one."

To Preserve Shuffle Board Courts

That concrete shuffle board courts can be built out-of-doors in the North as well as the South has been demonstrated by the Elmira, New York, Recreation Commission, which last year built two such courts that are still in very good condition. Plenty of cinders were put under the foundation so that the water would drain there in the winter time and not freeze, thus cracking the concrete. In the winter about a foot of straw and some leaves were put on top of the concrete. These precautions kept the frost from the concrete and preserved it from the cold weather.

A New Playground Game

J. J. Syme, superintendent, Hamilton, Canada, Playgrounds Association, writes of a new game

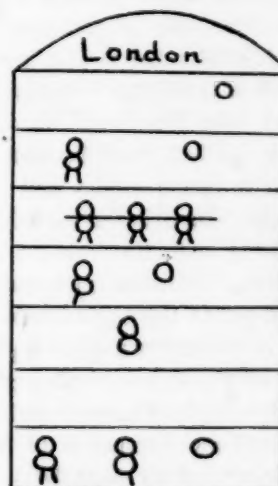
developed on the summer playgrounds.

At the first weekly staff meeting of the summer, Mr. Syme gave each playground director a set of 4 tops of tins containing various canned goods and requested that he invent a game in which these tops would be used. Several games were submitted and tried out. The following, known as "London," was found to be the most popular at all of the playgrounds:

The players stand at the throwing line. The first player throws or glides his disc and draws in the circle in which it stops a small circle to represent a man's head. The next player then throws his disc, marking a head in the space in which the disc stops. This is continued, the players throwing in succession. Should a player throw his disc a second time in a space in which he has already drawn a head, he marks a larger circle to represent the body of a man. The third time it stops in this space, he makes the downward stroke for a leg, and the fourth time, another stroke for the second leg, thus completing the man.

When 3 complete men have been drawn in one space, the player shoots for arms, that is, a horizontal line through all 3 figures. The player wins who first succeeds in filling a space with three armed men.

No men are marked in the space at the top called "London" but if the disc lands in it, the player may draw a head in every other space or add one mark to any man he may already have in each space. When the disc lands on a line or outside the diagram, the player may not make



any mark at all. Each player may build on his own men only.

The game is most successfully played on the sidewalk, with a different colored chalk used for each player. Two, three or four players may take part. It is most interesting and exciting with four.

The throwing line is 5 or 6 feet back of the first space.

"Tom Thumb" Golf Courses

Golf for many years was considered a rich man's game, but with the establishing of numerous "Tom Thumb" courses throughout the country the sport has taken a sudden impetus, and courses have been established on many playgrounds.

George St. Cyr writes of a 9-hole course opened in Greenfield, Massachusetts, under the leadership of James D. Hayes, supervisor of playgrounds. On this course, which cost \$1.75 to build, young and old are to be seen from early morning until late in the evening trying hard for the glory which comes to the lucky one who makes a hole in one.

The hazards which are to be encountered in a real course and the obstacles, including sand traps, are all crowded in this miniature course. Starting at the beginning of the course one shoots for the Number 1 hole from a high bank a distance of 18 feet. Hole Number 2 is a short drive over 2 sand mounds, a distance of 12 feet. To reach hole Number 3 one must drive through a gate and the distance of the hole is 15 feet. Number 4 hole is one which is very difficult to make. The drive is around an elevated bank with a sand trap, all in all a distance of 18 feet. Hole Number 5 is a drive somewhat uphill through a 5 inch pipe banked on the other side of the pipe, a distance of 12 feet. Hole Number 6 is a straight drive of 20 feet with a sand trap directly behind the hole. To reach hole Number 7 an accurate eye is essential, for the ball must be shot through 4 sticks placed at different angles and is at a distance of 18 feet. The drive to hole Number 8 is on a straight-away with the hole on an elevated sand mound about 10 inches high and a distance of 15 feet. To get to the cup of hole Number 9 it is necessary to overcome a hazard placed about 3 feet high slightly curved and then strike a stretch; all in all the distance is 18 feet.

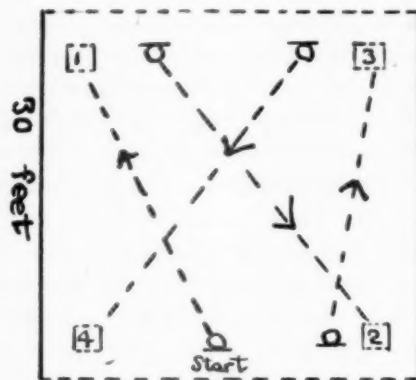
(Continued on page 470)

Sidewalk Golf

For the first time in history a tournament in Sidewalk Golf, played with checkers, has been held on the Mall at Central Park, New York City.

How It All Started

The game of Sidewalk Golf originated in the spring of 1930 when Sydney Strong, a friend of boys, watched a boy snap a checker on the pavement on East 29th Street. The wide popularity which the game has won may be due in part to the fact that there is no expense, the only equipment being a piece of chalk and a few checkers. Whatever the reason for the favor it has found, in this simple adaptation the great game of golf has been brought to the sidewalk, the home, the gymnasium. Although intended for boys from 12 to 15 years of age, the game has proved popular with girls and adults, and there were several girls competing in the city-wide tournament held on August 27th. From August 11th to 25th preliminaries had been held in over 40 of the playgrounds of New York City, and there were 39 contestants who met in the final contest which was managed by Playground Inspector A. L. Rosenberg with the cooperation of James V. Mulholland, Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, who presented the awards. The first 13 contestants received gold medals; the next 13, silver medals; the last 13, bronze medals. Each of the players was given a set of half a dozen checkers in a box with a piece of chalk and mimeographed rules for the game, and was urged to go out and promote *Sidewalk Golf*.



(Continued on page 470)

Athletics in Cincinnati

C. O. BROWN

Supervisor of Municipal Athletics, Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio

With championships in six sports now being determined, the Cincinnati Recreation Commission under whose auspices the friendly rivalry is being waged, is very much in the limelight. At the present time senior baseball, junior baseball, recreation ball, track and field, tennis and horseshoe pitching are the sports in which several thousand contestants are now vying for honors.

In order to emphasize the honor of championships rather than the material reward for them, the Cincinnati Commission three years ago adopted a uniform medal for all athletic events, carrying on its face the seal of the City of Cincinnati, the year and the sports in which distinction was achieved. In this, the fourth year of competition, these trophies are highly sought after. The senior baseball championships (for teams composed of players 15 years of age and over), include six classes, four open—graded according to age—a fraternal group and an industrial division. The junior group includes three age divisions. In the senior classes approximately 170 teams started the grind toward the six championships and in the junior group, slightly less than 200 teams were enrolled in the spring and summer tournaments. Eliminating duplication about 5,000 players were enrolled in these city leagues, and so strictly are regulations as to eligibility enforced that only two minor infractions as to date of signing contracts were reported in over 1,500 games played.

Recreation ball, while not reaching the proportions of some other cities, is as large as the physical facilities in Cincinnati will permit. The winners of 44 leagues, including not quite 300 teams, are now engaged in their annual city championship series.

Six hundred entries were received this year in the annual municipal tennis tournament, the fourth of its kind, which was recognized last year for the first time by the Ohio Valley Tennis Association in computing its annual ranking, although it had been a sort of god-father to the event since its inception. The most encouraging feature of the tennis tournament to Cincinnatians is the large number of junior players, both boys and girls, who are competing. Some of the youngsters who

have learned all their tennis on municipal courts are rapidly forging to the front as Cincinnati's ranking players.

Track and field sports are very much on the "up and up" in Cincinnati. Preliminary meets are conducted for several weeks prior to the major industrial event coming shortly before Labor Day each year, to give the competitors, who otherwise have little opportunity, a chance to prepare themselves properly for the championship event. From ten to twenty teams compete annually with about 200 individual entries, and the kind of competition is best shown by the fact that in three years no team has won two championships. The most interesting trophy of the meet is the cup presented for the largest actual number of competitors. Like some of the other handsome trophies competed for annually, it was donated by a Public Service Corporation. The remainder of the cups were given by civic associations. No trophies were provided by a competitive commercial house.

As in many other communities, the ancient and honorable art of pitching horseshoes is recovering its one time popularity. Last year 2,200 two-man teams competed for honors and the number is expected to exceed that figure this season.

The 1930 program of the department of athletics of the Cincinnati Commission is estimated to include more than 16,000 individuals and has the support of not only hundreds of private individuals but also of scores of Cincinnati business concerns, some of whom have turned over to the Recreation Department, for athletic purposes, properties of varying value.

"The problem that we are considering here is not primarily a system of health or education or morals. It is what to do with the boy in his leisure time that will, of course, contribute to his health and his education and his morals, but in the main will direct his interests to constructive joy instead of destructive glee and will yield him constructive joy for the balance of his life."—*President Hoover, in Child Study, June, 1930.*

A Few Facts from New York City's Recreation Program

In the Bronx

The Department of Parks of the Borough of Bronx, through its recreation department of which John J. McCormack is supervisor, maintains a system of recreation facilities among which are seven soccer fields, one stadium, twenty-nine baseball diamonds, one family camp, one curler's lake, three eighteen hole golf courses, one polo field, twelve cricket fields, seven football fields, one skating pond and sixty tennis courts. There are in addition a number of other facilities.

The family camp, located at Pelham Bay Park is a very popular feature. Last year approximately 610 families enjoyed the camp facilities. The Department rents the ground space as a temporary camping place, and the tenant erects the structure according to the rules and regulations of the Department. The average carrying cost is approximately \$40 a season.

In 1929, 271,067 people registered at the three golf courses and receipts totaled \$138,063. The tennis courts are a source of recreation for many. During the coming season a new plan is to be tried whereby a junior permit will be issued to all players under the age of seventeen at a cost of \$1.00 a season. The permits for adults will remain at \$2.00.

The Department maintains seven year-round and eleven summer playgrounds with a broad program of activities. Many more grounds are needed to meet the needs of the congested areas.

Recreation Facilities in Brooklyn

Ninety parks and playgrounds covering 2,646 acres, and eighteen parkways, twenty-seven miles long, comprise the park system of Brooklyn, New York. Prospect Park, the largest and most magnificent park in the system, acquired in 1864 for a little less than \$4,000,000, is today appraised at \$61,250,000. With its 526 acres the park provides unusual recreation facilities. Here are to be found a picnic grove, a tennis field with 300 grass courts, six hockey fields, a meadow golf course and a sixty acre lake accommodating 600 boats. During the winter months the lake is used for ice

skating and the hills of the park for skiing and coasting when snow is available.

Although the Brooklyn Department of Parks maintains fifty-four baseball diamonds in the various parks, it is possible to accommodate only about one-third of the teams applying for diamonds. A \$75,000 club house equipped with sixty-four locker rooms and twenty-two shower baths is provided for the players.

In addition to the 300 grass tennis courts at Prospect Park, there are sixty-eight play courts in other sections of the borough. Other facilities include fourteen double handball courts with cement floor and a number of running tracks. Under the leadership of John J. Downing, Supervisor of Recreation, activities of all kinds are conducted. Fourth of July is a big day for those Brooklyn children athletically inclined. Last year twenty-four sets of athletic games consisting of 200 events for boys and 100 for girls were held on the various playgrounds. About 6,500 boys and girls took part.

During the past four years the city administration has appropriated \$6,000,000 for new parks and playgrounds. In addition to the budget approximately \$4,200,000 has been set aside in the last four years for major improvements. In spite of these appropriations a study recently made by the Recreation Bureau shows at least thirty additional playgrounds will be required to provide for playgrounds in various sections of the borough which have been neglected in previous developments. This year the Board of Estimate has been asked for \$17,000,000 for further improvements in Brooklyn parks and playgrounds.

During 1929 over 11,000,000 people attended the playgrounds, children's gardens, swimming pool and baths, band concerts and ice skating rinks. These figures do not include bathers using the beaches, riders on the bridle paths, boaters on the lake, vehicles using the roads and parkways and people enjoying quiet recreation in the parks.

"The first fundamental factors with reference to the leisure time problem is that children should have opportunity to find out what interests them."

—Joseph Lee.

Developments in Newark, N. J.

An interesting activity at Bergen Playground, conducted by the Board of Education of Newark, is shop work in the school building to which the playground is attached. The director of the shop work is also in charge of manual training during the school year, but the playground instruction is given very differently. In the summer program the boy comes to the shop with an idea of something he wants to make. He is given material and tools and goes to work on it without reference to his previous training in manual art. The instruction consists of unobtrusive advice and suggestions from the director, who roams around the shop making his suggestions here and there as he sees the boys ready for them. The point of view is that the shop work must first of all be fun.

At the same playground there are 12 older boys and girls who serve as monitors taking charge of activities for younger children, being responsible for equipment and serving as general assistants to the two directors. These children keenly feel their responsibility for acting as hosts as well as assistants. A group of children on the playground have made a Marionette Show, assisted by a negro, formerly in vaudeville, who as a volunteer is keenly interested in helping to make the equipment. The work of this playground is demonstrated at other playgrounds through the medium of a traveling theater.

A program of Play Days has been put into operation on the Newark playgrounds, and inter-playground athletic competition, except in the case of soft ball, has been discontinued. Word regarding the activities to be used is not given the leaders until the morning of Play Day. This makes it necessary for them to cover the full schedule of activities assigned for the week and to prepare their children for participation, no matter what activities are called for. Not only inter-playground competition has been eliminated to a great extent, but city wide demonstrations are being omitted on the theory that it is better to build up each individual playground as a neighborhood center serving its own immediate group.

In this way people are drawn into the program who have a real concern for the neighborhood and a definite group loyalty.

Steubenville Dedicates Park

Described in a local editorial as "Marking a New Era in Civic Progress," Steubenville, Ohio, dedicated its City Park on June 14th. For some years Steubenville has owned a beautiful piece of rolling land about a hundred acres in extent in the northern part of the city. With the organization of a recreation board in 1926 and the assistance of Dr. W. A. Parker, district representative of the National Recreation Association, a plan for the development of this area among others was adopted and in 1928 a bond issue of \$40,000 passed. After a year of hard work under an able and representative Recreation Board, a nine-hole golf course, a swimming pool 75 x 125 feet with bath house, an athletic field and two tennis courts were ready for use.

As part of the varied program including swimming and diving events, baseball, games and a band concert, the park was dedicated by a speech of presentation by Mrs. J. B. Fitzsimmons, vice-president of the Recreation Board, and a speech of acceptance by Mayor O. R. Conley. The Mayor opened the golf course with a drive from the first tee and the children from the five grounds under leadership presented some of their activities.

An encouraging note in the dedication was the realization, often repeated, that the opening of these facilities denoted the beginning and not the end of the plan. As the Steubenville *Herald-Star* states in its editorial: "Dedication of City Park, however, does not complete the job. It merely marks the beginning. The recreation system must be extended, more fully developed to fill the needs of a growing community. There is yet much to be done in the field of recreation here but City Park is glowing evidence that Steubenville has the spirit and leadership necessary to the task ahead."

St. Louis Faces Facts

In the July issue of *Metropolitan Recreation*, a magazine published in the interests of the recreation program in St. Louis, A. H. Wyman, executive secretary of the Park and Playground

Association of St. Louis, tells some of the findings of a survey made by the Recreation Council.

"There is no denying the relationship between accidents to children and the lack of supervised play space. The survey revealed that ninety per cent of the street accidents in which children were the victims were the results of roller skating on the streets, sleigh-riding and bicycle riding through traffic, and chasing after baseballs and toys onto the highways. And too, it established the fact that the great majority of the accidents occur during play hours when the children are not guarded by parents, teachers, or safety patrols, and at that time of the year when the extent of the available supervised play space is limited.

"The dangerous hours, the time at which most of the accidents were found to happen, were the hours between three and eight o'clock. The period of the year during which the percentage of accidents was highest was found to coincide exactly with that time of the year when the least supervised play space was available over the city. During March, April and May the number of accidents increased steadily, with May, the peak month, contributing 120 fatalities to the list. After the opening of the school yards and city playgrounds for the summer on June 15th, immediately the number of accidents fell off 29 per cent. And, after the closing of the playgrounds after summer on September 1st, the accidents started again to mount, reaching a high peak in October with a monthly total of 102.

"Of the 963 youngsters injured and the 37 killed, 680 were boys and 320 were girls. The frequency age for pre-school children was five years for both boys and girls, and that for school-age children was eight years for boys and seven years for girls."

A New Rifle Range

The Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission has completed at Nomahegan Park in Cranford, a rifle range designed solely for sub-caliber shooting. The site is contiguous to the trap shooting grounds which have enjoyed much patronage since the opening three years ago.

Safety has been the principal factor considered in the construction plans. Big steel plates, adequate to stop any sub-caliber bullet shot from the

firing point, have been placed as a backstop behind ten targets. Slots have been provided at the firing point so that every shot must strike some part of the steel plate backstop after the muzzle of the rifle has been inserted. Range rules will provide that rifles must be loaded only when the muzzles are inserted ready for aiming at targets. Positions for firing have been provided at 50, 100, 150 and 200 yard intervals. Each position will accommodate ten riflemen at once, equivalent to the number of targets available at one time. Range rules will provide also that riflemen fire only from one position at a time.

Details for the safety of target markers have been carried out in the design of the backstop. It is possible to walk the entire distance behind the targets without danger while the range is in use. A fence will be erected along one side of the range to prevent anyone crossing in front of the marksmen.

It is the intention of the Commission to develop a system of instruction so that at a given time any novice and expert may begin at the same time and fire over a definite course. The facilities for pistol shooting will be open for matches and regulated practice for the police department of the locality as well as other organizations and individuals. A nominal fee will be charged for the use of the range. A unique feature of the plan is that responsibility for the operation of the range lies in the hands of a committee of county citizens. Range rules will be suggested by this group of which F. S. Mathewson, Superintendent of Recreation for the Park Board, will serve as secretary and treasurer.

"An artificial state of affairs has been created, in which the distractions are innumerable and the speed at which things are done has necessarily been accelerated by the custom of the community and the crying need for time and by an exhilaration which comes from the very speed and diversity of our activities.

"There is a tendency to superficiality. This is the hand-maiden of wealth and greater leisure. This is a very real danger, which our universities and all institutions of learning and our home influences should guard against in the impressionable and youthful mind."—Myron C. Taylor, *Chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Steel Corporation.*

George Burdett Ford

(AN APPRECIATION BY LEE F. HANMER)

In the death of George Burdett Ford, which occurred on August 13, 1930, following an operation at the Doctors' Hospital in New York City, the recreation movement has lost one of its staunchest, most sympathetic and understanding supporters among the professional city planners. One of his last letters, dictated on August 7 from his office as General Director of the New York Regional Plan Association, is characteristic of his forward-looking interest in the practical progress of community recreation. This letter, addressed to Mr. L. H. Weir, of the National Recreation Association, reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Weir:

When I was lunching with Mr. Farnum in Paterson yesterday, right after the launching of the new city planning board for Paterson, he talked at great length about the marvellous new park that the county has acquired on the mountain just south of Paterson. He said he had been over it with you recently and that you saw great possibilities of a great community center.

Personally, I am vastly interested in that idea. As a feature of the Regional Plan, I should like to see a study and demonstration at some one point, very possibly this park, of a great community recreational and cultural center.

As I went over the park on the ground after lunch, I feel more than ready to share Mr. Farnum's enthusiasm. I think this is frankly the site for the experiment. When I get back from my vacation after the middle of September I want very much to go into this with you and Mr. Hanmer and Mr. Perry and see what we can work out here. I am prepared to make the necessary drawings here. Meanwhile, I may get a chance to do a little dreaming about it myself before I see you again.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) GEORGE BURDETT FORD,
General Director.

P. S.—Is there going to be any discussion of this sort of thing at your Atlantic City Convention October 6 to 11?

The following headline from a recent issue of *The Standard Star* of New Rochelle, N. Y., is indicative of Mr. Ford's recreation interests in

connection with city planning: "George B. Ford Outlines Future Playfields for City of New Rochelle; Advisor to Planning Board Lists Projects Due for Completion in 1950."

In a memorandum by Roy Smith Wallace concerning some appendix material for publication in the National Recreation Association's study of municipal parks, there appears the following comments:

"I like Mr. George B. Ford's appendix statement on Playgrounds and Parks very much. He has classified the types soundly and satisfactorily. His point of view is, of course, that of one who appreciates the fundamental importance of community provision of areas of these kinds and he has at his command the best thinking which has been done in this field."

"Mr. Ford recognizes soundly the importance of size and facilities adequate in a playground to take care of the children who come to the playground even at peak load times; otherwise finding inadequate and over-crowded opportunities at playgrounds for doing the things they want to do, children will be deterred from coming and thus not utilize the facilities provided."

When the New York Regional Plan Project was launched, Mr. Ford was selected as a member of a committee of six outstanding city planners to make the preliminary survey. His associates were Adams, Olmstead, Nolen, Bennett and Bartholomew. On the basis of the report submitted by this committee, the numerous surveys and planning projects for the New York Region were set up and carried to their recent consummation. The New York Regional Plan is outstanding for the consideration that it has given to social problems. Prominent among these is provision for public recreation.

It was especially fitting that when the New York Regional Plan Association was formed to assist in carrying out and further developing the planning proposals, Mr. Ford should be selected as its General Director. Mr. George McAneny, President of the Association, said on the day following Mr. Ford's death, "The sudden death of Mr. Ford is a serious blow to the association. Mr. Ford has been chosen general director because of his unparalleled experience in practical city building and his great personal knowledge of the planning problems of municipalities in the metropolitan area. The value of his service to New York, both as engineer in charge of the original zoning and height regulation plans and in

the days of his later activity in the general planning field, can never be estimated."

The following sketch of Mr. Ford's distinguished career was printed in the New York Times of August 15th, 1930:—

"Although his architectural work had won for Mr. Ford international fame, it was as a regional planning expert that he excelled. He had acted as consultant engineer to more than 100 city planning commissions. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his advisory work in the replanning of Rheims.

"Mr. Ford sprang into prominence in 1910, three years after his graduation from L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, when he was appointed United States delegate to the International Housing Congress in Vienna. He had been graduated from Harvard ten years previously at the age of twenty.

"Upon his return from Vienna he resumed his work as a member of the firm of George P. Post & Sons, architects. A little later he was appointed consultant engineer to the Committee on City Planning of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions of New York.

"When America declared war on Germany, Mr. Ford volunteered his services to the American Red Cross and organized the Reconstruction Bureau. His work as head of the bureau kept him in the devastated regions of France for several years. His experience there prompted him to write a book, 'Out of the Ruins,' a moving description of the destruction caused by war in France.

"After the demobilization of the American Red Cross, Mr. Ford's services were engaged by a philanthropic French organization, La Renaissance des Cites. When competition among French architects became so keen that a choice was difficult the government called in Mr. Ford. Rheims, rebuilt, stands as a memorial to his genius."

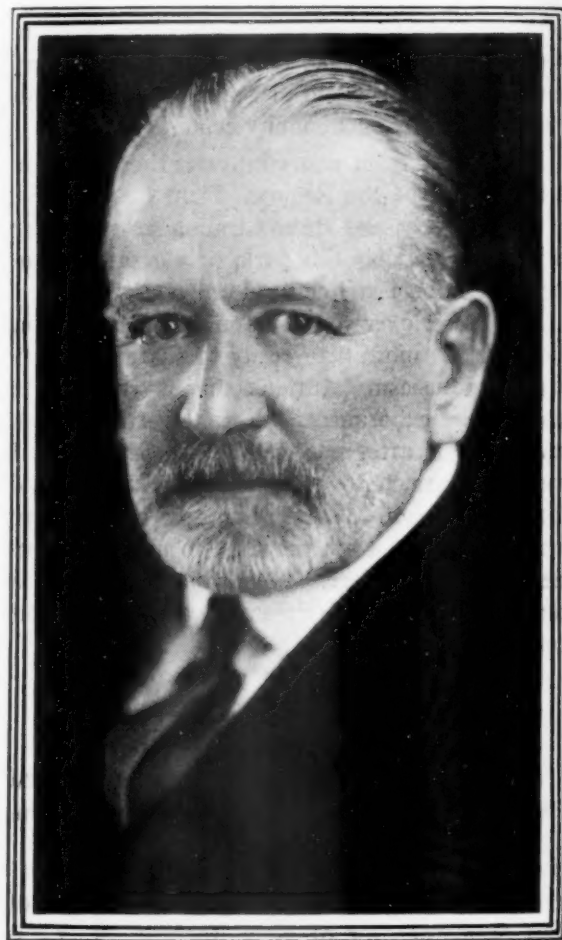
James Duval Phelan

In August, 1930, James Duval Phelan of San Francisco, eminent statesman and citizen, died. As a United States Senator, Mr. Phelan took an active and effective part in the administration of international affairs. As Mayor of San Francisco for three successive terms prior to the dis-

astrous earthquake and fire of 1906, he is ever to be remembered for his progressive administration while in office and his courageous influence in the period of reconstruction after the great disaster. His vision, cheerfulness and consideration of others won for him the admiration of people of all walks of life.

As president of the San Francisco Playground Commission since 1919, Senator Phelan performed a great service to the city. As a man of culture, he was quick to see the value of the artistic touch in beauty of design and landscaping of playgrounds. As a business man, he was readily interested in the operation and mechanics of playground administration and was keen to realize the need for efficiency and economy. As a philanthropist and lover of mankind, he knew people and people's children and the value of wholesome recreation.

Until shortly before his death he had been working to put through legislation whereby additional



JAMES D. PHELAN

lands would be available to the people of San Francisco for playground and recreation purposes. He was especially interested in the preservation and development of picturesque China Cove as a recreation center for the public and in his will bequeathed \$50,000 to aid in this project.

During his term of office on the Playground Commission, the department grew tremendously in size and importance. His zest and enthusiasm permeated the entire department personnel and his encouragement leveled the paths of progress.

Through Senator Phelan's will millions were bequeathed to charities, churches and educational institutions. A permanent memorial will be selected to bear his name and it is possible that a playground or recreation center will also be named in honor of this outstanding citizen. The San Francisco Playground Commission and everyone interested in recreation throughout the country recognize the tremendous loss suffered through the death of James Duval Phelan.

An Error Corrected

In the October issue of *PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION* there appeared three prize winning essays on *The Right Use of Leisure*. Through an error credit was given the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The essay contest, it should have been stated, was conducted by the Committee on Recreation and Right Use of Leisure of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John S. Maurer of Chicago is chairman of this Committee.

Girls' and Women's Activities

(Continued from page 438)

for mothers who wish to come to the playground, bring their children and find rest or recreation while the children are playing under supervision. Comfortable chairs have been provided and shady areas planned. The planting for these shady areas will bring results within the next two or three years. Some of the playgrounds already have very attractive shady areas. The mothers may bring their sewing and mending, or may participate in some activity organized by the playground director while the children are at play. Quilting frames have been placed on several playgrounds, and quilting groups formed where the women may exchange patterns and help each other in putting together their comforters for quilts.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, September 1930

Municipal Park Systems—Their Growth and Value 1909-1930, by Clarence L. Brock
Random Thoughts on Twenty-one Years of Recreation Progress, by Howard S. Braucher
Sanitation of Swimming Pools, Wading Pools and Bathing Beaches, by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, September 1930

More Complete Living Through Physical and Health Education, by John R. McLure
Proper Archery Technique, by Philip Rounseville
"Tag" Speedball—A Running Game, by A. S. Hotchkiss
Beeball—Combining Football and Soccer, by Clarence W. Beeman
New Rules for Touch Football, by Howard B. Ortner

Parks and Recreation, September 1930

Park Development and Recreation at Boston, by Arthur A. Shurcliff
Park Needs of Municipalities, by Phelps Wyman
Denver Makes a Playground Survey, by S. R. DeBoer
Growth of Industrial Recreation in Knoxville, by Fred S. Parkhurst
Night Baseball—and What It Means, by V. K. Brown
Golf Becomes a Night Sport
Organizing a Recreation Program
A New Lantern Parade Feature
The Practical Worker's Bookshelf, by Roy V. Lane

School Executives Magazine, September 1930

The Leisure Hours of the Professional Man, by F. J. Hirschboeck

The Survey Midmonthly, September 15, 1930

Play for the Mentally Ill, by C. P. Oberndorf, M.D.

PAMPHLETS

Planning for Fun—4-H Clubs Series

Prepared by Ella Gardner, published by Extension Division Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va.

Caddy Camp Year Book 1930

Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston

Prospect Union Educational Exchange, Cambridge, Mass. Price 50c.

Dayton and Its City Plan

Mother and Daughter Week, May 11-18, 1930

International Council of Religious Education, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Summer Program—Newark, New Jersey

Board of Education, Newark, New Jersey

Minimum Essentials for Nursery School Education

Prepared by a Sub-Committee of the National Committee on Nursery Schools



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This activity is just being developed, and it will need several months to find out how successful it will be.

The cooperation of the playground directors in launching this playground program of girls' and women's activities has been the chief factor in its

success. Each director has been sincerely interested in assisting in it, and many directors have given of their especial skills in helping the other directors in a well-rounded and well-balanced program.

For Younger Boys

(Continued from page 440)

for boys' activities will have general supervision of these sports days.

Probable changes resulting from this new project may be summarized as follows:

1. Opportunity for actual participation for every boy
2. More careful supervision of the health of each individual child
3. Emphasis on a fuller, more complete local program
4. Arrangement of playing schedules put in hands of the playground directors, thereby meeting the needs of each individual community
5. A greater opportunity for directors to develop the boys' skills and attitudes
6. Elimination of city-wide championships for boys in elementary schools
7. Emphasis placed on shorter playing schedules.

A bulletin regarding the organization of the Sports Day and detailed instructions to teachers has been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from the Recreation Department, Oakland, California.

In Our Parks and Forests

(Continued from page 442)

the observatory tower was repaired and opened to public use.

Mr. Frederick W. Loede, Jr., who for a number of years was associated with the Regional Plan of New York, is the Engineer and Secretary of the Commission. The retaining of Olmsted Brothers as Consulting Landscape Architects assures the same attractive and effective development of the county park system as has been achieved in other New Jersey counties where this firm has been employed in the same capacity.

Michigan Memorial Forests

The establishment of memorial forests promises to solve the great problem of the reforestation of millions of idle acres of forest land in Michigan. The Detroit News is fostering the movement to supplement, by securing private gifts, the work of the state which is financially able to plant only 15,000 acres a year. Individuals to whom a living monument appeals with a power no slab or monument can command, are ordering memorial forests by the thousand. Societies and organizations are requesting them as testimonials; children of many schools desiring to own them are raising the necessary funds by subscription, and families are keeping alive the memory of members who have died by having trees planted.

Arrangements have been made with the Michigan conservation officials to plant pine trees in the twelve great forest reservations now under state administration which embrace 373,000 acres. Ordinarily the cost of planting an acre of this land with any of the three pine tree species native to the state, runs from \$5.50 to \$7.50 an acre. Under the plan of the Detroit News any individual or organization is given the opportunity to plant forty acres or more at the rate of \$2.50 an acre. This covers merely the planting and labor cost while the use of land, trees and other expenses would be borne by the state. As soon as the planting is completed, those who participate will be notified of its exact location and the Detroit News will erect an indestructible metal sign bearing the name of the donor or donors and the size of the acreage planted.

This is in line with the campaign of the American Tree Association for the planting of 10,000,000 trees in honor of George Washington.

"For the Safety, Health and Happiness of Young America"—



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WHETHER you plan a complete new playground installation, or merely additions or replacements for present equipment, you will be interested in seeing the Louden line before you buy. It offers you a wide range of devices that have proved their popularity with the children of all playground ages.

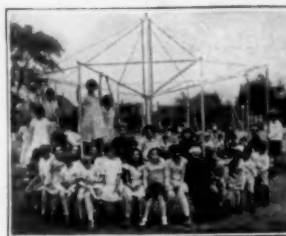
If you have not received our complete general catalog, we shall be glad to send you a copy on request. It is filled from cover to cover with interesting and helpful information concerning playgrounds, playground plans and playground equipment—a book of genuine value to all who are concerned with playground problems.

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How to Play Horseshoe

Boston's Tercentenary

(Continued from page 447)

The dream of the oppressed peoples of the earth for a Land of Freedom."

"The Great Drama of our national history for over 300 years is re-lived spiritually."

"This magnificent spectacle is not a pageant in any ordinary sense of the word. . . . It is called

a pageant simply because of its magnitude . . . having hundreds in the cast . . . and its spectacular appeal. It is really a great drama."

By way of summary:—the evenings exceeded the expectations of the committee that arranged them. From the point of view of action, costuming and music, they were satisfying. Even when it was cool or looked showery, audiences of not less than 10,000 gathered. People representing every walk in life were present—young and old. Spectators and performers were united as one under the influence of the significance of the Tercentenary celebration. The series of evenings deepened the experience of all those who participated in them and of all who were onlookers. There are many ways of celebrating by means of great expositions and large scale exhibitions, but, for the future, none can have as lasting an effect as the celebration which unites the personal forces of a community. The next fifty years will show in how far this has been accomplished.

A Harvest Festival

(Continued from page 449)

55 Community Songs, *The Green Book*, which may be purchased from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. \$25. Other music may be substituted if preferred.

The Husking Bee

The pioneer costumes may vary in cut and design. Some may be fancy, with ruffles on the skirt and full, long sleeves. Others may wear plainer dresses with business-like aprons. A variety of colors and styles will add interest. The men wear dark trousers and colored shirts, most of them open at the throat. Many of them wear suspenders. The dances are found in Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford's book, *Good Morning*, published by the Dearborn Publishing Company, Dearborn, Michigan, \$75. Dances especially recommended are The Standard Lancers, The Plain Quadrille, Portland Fancy, and Old Dan Tucker. Many other square dances are found in this book but these are the simplest.

"Music in the Air"

(Continued from page 452)

repeated the program. The program for the concert of the boys' and girls' orchestras follows:

A Group of Old Dances—

- (A) Country Dance in C. Beethoven
- (B) Minuet, "With Powdered Wig and Hoopskirt" DeSéverac

(C) Three Morris Dances Old English
 Chanson Triste Tchaikowsky
 March of the Toys, from "Babes in Toyland" .. Herbert
 Arbutus—"Intermezzo" Davis
 Raymond Overture Thomas
 At the concert the following players were on the stage:

BOYS' BAND

1 D♭ Piccolo	2 Basses (1 Tuba—
7 B♭ Clarinets	1 Sousaphone)
1 C Clarinet	2 Drums
1 Oboe	8 B♭ Cornets and
1 E♭ Sax	Trumpets
2 Horns	4 Trombones

ORCHESTRA (COMBINED)

11 First Violins	4 Trumpets
8 Second Violins	1 Trombone
3 Third Violins	1 Horn
2 Violas	2 Flutes
1 Cello	1 Oboe
1 String Bass	2 Clarinets
Piano (two players alternating)	

It is planned to continue the boys' band during the winter. Most of the orchestra players will find places in the various community orchestras; a number of them play sufficiently well to be given parts in the new municipal orchestra in process of organization by the Recreation Commission.

Art Appreciation

(Continued from page 453)

It is the belief of those responsible for the experiment that one of the needs of modern America is talent in designing, and it is anticipated that from among the one hundred or more children who are using the Center there will be a minimum number who will develop talent as artistic designers.

In the Art Center of this humble neighborhood is the foundation for the development of a large fully equipped center to reproduce the arts of the past and to develop creative arts for the future.

A Roof Garden Recreation School

(Continued from page 455)

The Annual Exhibition

At the end of the summer an invitation is extended to the children, their parents and friends to attend an Annual Program and Exhibit on the roof garden, the program consisting of a Mother's Luncheon (invitations for which are extended to the mothers of the children through the school), followed by a program and an exhibit of the sum-

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Manager, Educational Activities

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mer's accomplishments. The exhibit which follows the formal program consists of such projects as beach scenes, pottery, flannel rugs, vases, sugar bowls, pitchers, wall plaques, animals, book ends, aprons, slips, purses, appliqued pillows, needle weaving, free hand drawing and cutting, and an Indian Village, as well as a miniature of the roof garden.

Reports from mothers carry such sentiments, "My child says, 'Mother, if I could only go to the Roof Garden school and graduate from there, I should be happy.'"

Notes on Outdoor Games

(Continued from page 458)

At each hole there is a number designating the hole. These signs, costing \$1.50, are made of tin 6 inches in diameter sweated on a piece of strap iron 18 inches long. The signs are lacquered red with black figures and are very attractive. All the obstacles are lacquered red, and the only obstacle that cost money was the one in front of hole Number 9 on which 25 cents was expended.

The court is centrally located and is not restricted to townspeople. In fact, many guests of the various hotels spend several hours a day playing the game. No admission charge is made. The course is taken care of by the director and boys of the Beacon Street playground where the course is located. Plans are now underway to install several of these courses throughout the town next year.

Sidewalk Golf

(Continued from page 458)

Rules for Play

Instead of hitting a ball, the player snaps a checker over the pavement or floor. For "holes" small 6-inch squares are chalked on the pavement about 30 feet apart. Beginners may use four holes (1, 2, 3, 4). Later the number may be increased to nine.

The players first snap for square No. 1 from a starting line about 30 feet distant. Having made No. 1, they proceed to snap for No. 2, keeping strict account of the score—that is, the number of snaps required to make the squares. Then they progress to No. 3 and 4. The player making the rounds with the fewest snaps is the winner. The

game may be played alone or in couples or more; in singles or doubles. When two or more play in a group each square must be completed by all before proceeding to the next.

There are no plays in field golf which cannot be adapted to sidewalk golf and there may be bunkers, hazards, etc.

For links of 6 or 9 squares (holes) merely chalk sufficient number of 6-inch squares, distributed so that the distance for reaching each one will be about 30 feet. A permanent golf course may be carried out on the side-walk or floor by the use of paint and circles instead of squares may be made for holes.

It is important to remember that the checker is snapped with the big finger, not tossed or thrown over the surface of the walk, pavement or floor.

Book Reviews

THE AMERICAN SCENE. Edited by Barrett H. Clark and Kenyon Nicholson. D. Appleton and Company, New York. \$5.00.

This splendid collection of American plays is one which little theatre groups will find of great interest. It is intended not only for the play producers but for the general reader, the student and the American citizen who is looking for a single volume which will exemplify the whole living drama of America.

THE LITTLE THEATRE IN SCHOOL. Lillian Foster Collins. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. \$2.50.

Reasons why drama has a place in the school are convincingly presented by Miss Collins, director of drama in the Thomas Jefferson School in Cleveland, in this helpful book. How to organize a school theatre, what plays to get, where to get them and how to give them, are practical questions discussed in a practical way. One of the most interesting chapters of the book is that on writing plays with children—a rich field of development. The book closes with four plays written by Miss Collins with children.

THE CAMP IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Marie M. Ready. Office of Education. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. \$10.

The development which has taken place in the establishment of organized summer camps by colleges, universities, teachers colleges and normal schools, is traced in this pamphlet. Information is given regarding camps conducted by such groups as departments of engineering, of geology, of science and biology, of physical education and health education, and by schools of education, forestry and agriculture. Summer school facilities for camping, facilities for small institutions, objectives, eligibility requirements and average costs are given. There is also an elevation of outcomes which is of interest.

CAMPS AND THEIR MODERN ADMINISTRATION. Hazel K. Allen. The Womans Press, New York. \$1.75.

In publishing this book, the Womans Press has made a real contribution to the literature of camps. Exceedingly practical, detailed in its suggestions, the book spends no time on generalization but discusses helpfully the everyday problems which camp committees and directors face. The various sections of the book deal with the work of

the camp committee, the camp staff, budget, rates, business procedure, food and food service, the camp site, sewage disposal, building notes and water sports. A well selected bibliography, a number of photographs and plans enhance the usefulness of the book.

RECREATION IN THE HOME. Prepared by the Community Activity Committee of the General Boards of M. I. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.

This helpful booklet contains suggestions on music and drama in the home, conversation, reading and storytelling, outdoor games and winter sports. The suggestions have been prepared by the General Boards of M. I. A. for use in the leisure-time program of the church.

THE FOUNDATION—ITS PLACE IN AMERICAN LIFE. By FREDERICK P. KEPPEL. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price \$1.25.

There are now more than two hundred American "foundations" with an aggregate capitalization of almost a billion dollars. Most thoughtful citizens will agree with Dr. Keppel's conclusions that there is need for a larger number of foundations and that it is desirable that there be more foundations dealing with specialized subjects such as rural life, recreation, housing, town and regional planning. It is truly surprising that there has been so little literature with reference to the foundation movement when one considers the importance of the subject. Dr. Keppel in his annual reports year after year makes most stimulating suggestions with reference to foundation problems, and his book has been found to prove serviceable to men and women who are trying to think through the problems that relate to foundations. There are those who have had a very considerable experience with universities and with foundations who will seriously question the reported tendency to tie the foundation programs up rather closely with university programs.

Great as is the contribution of universities, there is much which needs to be done which is rather without the present thought of most of the university leaders and is very much in the hearts and in the minds of those who are dealing most with practical problems in our cities.

The clear stating of foundation problems helps greatly in their discussion and it is to be hoped that Dr. Keppel will continue his thinking and writing on these special problems.

CARE AND KINDNESS FOR OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS. American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. \$1.50.

Recreation workers who, through pet shows, storytelling and other means, are teaching children how to care for their pets, will find this booklet and its illustrations very suggestive. The book is written in such simple language and such popular style that it can be placed in the hands of children.

PLANNING FOR FUN. Prepared by Ella Gardner. 4-H Club Manual Series Virginia. Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

This practical pamphlet has been prepared for the use of 4-H Clubs of Virginia. It contains directions for playing over sixty active and passive games.

NATURE TRAILS IN CLEVELAND. Edmund Cooke. The American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.

"Every trail has an individuality of its own," says Mr. Cooke in this pamphlet which tells in popular, informal style how the nature trails in the nine reservations of the Metropolitan Park Board have been developed and outlines the plan followed in labeling the trails. It also tells in an interesting manner of the treatment accorded the trails by the visiting public.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION. R. N. Sandlin. State Department of Education, Austin, Texas.

This course of study, published for the use of physical educators and teachers in Texas, has been prepared to



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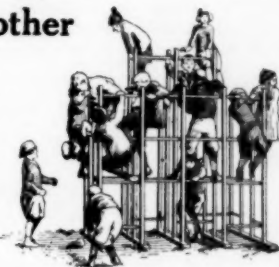
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enable the teachers of the state to inaugurate the program of health and physical education provided for by state law. Much emphasis is laid on plays and games and the recreational side of the physical education program. A more detailed syllabus will be published later.

PRINCIPLES OF HYGIENE, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. \$3.50.

Principles of Hygiene is a thorough and thoughtful book. One would naturally expect such a careful, comprehensive statement from Dr. Storey who has for years been a leader in hygiene teaching.

The book is divided into two parts. Part I, *Constructive Hygiene*, has an interesting chapter on play. "Play a Development and Conditioning Activity Requisite to the Acquisition and Conservation of Mental and Physical Growth and Health and a Further Essential Factor in Constructive Hygiene." Part II, *Defensive Hygiene*, contains a chapter entitled "Health Hazards of Play."

Let us quote a very significant paragraph on page 178 and 9, part 1, chapter 8. "Its play is an instinct search or drive for pleasing sensations and pleasing motions that give satisfaction. Out of its play the child builds a life of instincts, emotions, and emotional expression. The instincts or native tendencies of the infant lead to the formation of habits. Repeated, co-ordinated experiences of afferent neurones, association neurones, and efferent neurones establish habits. The older infant, the active child, and the active youth are in the greatest and most favorable period for habit formation. The games and play of this period contain the most numerous and the most impressive and stimulating opportunities that life has to offer for habit-formation and habit-training. It is here that instincts and emotions may be most easily and effectively guided and controlled. It is here that character is made. The play of childhood fashions the personality of maturity."

Another significant statement is found in Part II, chapter 17, page 303. "Deficiency of Play.—But there are and always have been a great many men and women whose personalities display qualities of poor mental health or of mental disease that are results of deficiencies of play life. It is not possible in the present stage of our knowledge to point out specific deficiencies of play and the specific injuries to mental or somatic health caused by those deficiencies. But there is a good deal of collected evidence, in the records of abnormal psychology and of psychiatry, to the effect that the mental diseases of maturity are in large part products of deficient or defective play life during the formative periods of infancy, childhood, and youth. We recognize the unsociable adult personality characteristic of him who was an only child. The youngster who persistently plays alone is rather more likely to be a neurotic when maturity arrives. The deficiencies and defects in the social behaviors of adults and playmates become conditioning stimuli that affect behavior of the infant or child through imitation, suggestion, obedience, and habit."

A second companion text now in preparation entitled "The Practice of Hygiene" will contain three parts—1. Individual Hygiene; 2. Group Hygiene; 3. Inter-group Hygiene.

This book is certainly a distinctive contribution to the important subject of Hygiene. It is adapted as a text book for colleges in training physical educators, nurses and health educators.

ATHLETICS FOR WOMEN FROM A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW. Howard J. Savage. Women's Division, N. A. A. F., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$1.00.

Dr. Savage's address at the annual meeting of the Women's Division, N. A. A. F., held in Boston in April, 1930, presents a thoughtful consideration of the place of women in athletics and of the work of the Women's Division, N. A. A. F., which recreation workers will want to secure. Copies may be obtained from the Women's Division.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION GAMES FOR RURAL SCHOOLS. Department of Education, State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.

The State of Missouri has placed this practical manual in the hands of rural teachers to give them definite information in carrying out the program of health and physical education in the one-room rural school. Information on layout and equipment for rural school playgrounds, directions for playing games of various types and the publication of athletic badge tests make this booklet very helpful.

THE FOOTBALL QUIZZER FOR 1930. William J. Sheeley. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$.50.

To furnish, in compact and convenient form, an accurate series of questions and answers and the complete official football rules including approved rulings or decisions, has been the purpose of this book, admirably carried out. In the supplement will be found a collection of illustrative cases submitted by coaches and officials throughout the country. The cases are actual plays and situations which have occurred in regular games on the football gridiron.

NATIONAL MARINA SURVEY OF MOTOR BOAT HARBORS 1930. H. A. Bruno—R. R. Blythe and Associates. The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The *Report on American Yacht Harbor Survey* has been followed by this study of motor boat harbors showing the need for more municipal harbors for motor boats and telling of the plans of New York City, Charleston, St. Louis, Chicago, Galveston, Houston, San Francisco and other cities. Much practical information on the construction of motor boat harbors and their influence on waterfront improvement is given.

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